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The Peopling of Kansas

By

WALLACE ELDEN MILLER, A. B.

SOMETIME PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS SOUTHWEST
KANSAS COLLEGE, WINFIELD, KANSAS.
HEAD OF GUILD HOUSE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN THE
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, OHIO
PRESS OF FRED. J. HEER
1906

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CHAPTER I. THE ENVIRONMENT.

Previous to 1850, "The Great American Desert" was the descriptive designation of the territory lying between the valley of the Missouri river and the Gulf Coast Plain of Texas. Little was known about this region, vast in extent. It was known to be inhospitable to travelers, as the scarcity of water made it an extremely hazardous undertaking even to attempt to cross it. Great climatic extremes prevailed. In winter the region was swept by blizzards from the northwest, in summer hot parching winds and blinding dust storms arose from the arid southwest. Furthermore the roving bands of red men that made their home within the borders of the district resented with murderous ferocity all efforts of the white men in the direction of exploration and settlement. In consequence of these things, unnumbered caravans of adventurers entered the so-called desert never to return. In later times their whitened bones and those of beasts of burden were found upon the prairie, evidences that the travelers had succumbed to the rigors of nature, to thirst, to starvation, to cold, to heat, or had been murdered in an Indian attack.

But with the discovery of gold in California in 1849 a change in these conditions began to take place. Gold seeking increased overland travel and traffic. The soldier and the traveler followed immediately, the former establishing forts and the latter posts. The military stations especially became not only places of rest and refuge, but of information regarding the country. Ideas which had been confused and fragmentary were set in order and clarified, and as the nature of the soil and climate became better known to the home seeking people of the states already organized, a population began to fill the country. Territorial governments were erected and civilized society established itself. Until, now that fifty years have passed, every part of this once wild region is either settled or the settlement of it is far advanced. Instead of being a desert it is a rich agricultural area, capable of sustaining many millions of people in a prosperous condition.

Nearly all of the state of Kansas was included in the above mentioned tract of country. That part which did not belong to the Great American Desert lies in the immediate vicinity of the Missouri river, whose sinuous course forms 150 miles of the northeastern border of Kansas. It was this part of the Missouri that formed the gate-way as it were, for entrance into a seemingly boundless prairie region lying to westward.

The state begins on the 94th meridian and ends on the 102nd, being 430 miles in length from east to west. The breadth of the state is 150 miles, lying between the 37th and the 40th parallels north. The latitude is about that of Southern Virginia, Southern Kentucky, the southern half of Missouri and central California. The climate resembles that of the three former localities.

In the latitude of Kansas the rays of the sun fall upon the earth at a high angle during more than half of the year. This insures a higher average temperature than prevails in regions receiving more obliquely the rays of the sun. The mean average temperature of Texas is 66.3, of Oklahoma 60, of Kansas 54.2, of Nebraska 48.7, of South Dakota, 44.6, of North Dakota 38.3. It will be observed that these states are in the same longitude west. The rays of the sun become less direct from Texas to Dakota.

Kansas being in the heart of the inland the action of the sun is not interfered with by the climate upon the seas. Fogs and mists do not invest the land as they do upon the seaboard. Elevations of the land surface are so low that the influence of the sun is evenly distributed, there being few disadvantages to vegetation even upon a northern slope.

Interference with climatic equilibrium does come most often from the Rocky mountains and the snow covered states to the north. Against these is interposed no barrier such as a mountain chain often forms elsewhere. But this interference is confined to a short winter period and, while sudden, is as a rule short lived, the atmosphere in which men, animals, and plants live re-assuming quickly its accustomed balminess.

Kansas is often called "sunny." The description is usually accepted as correct and arises from the large percentage of clear days. From the subjoined table it will appear that but one day out of each five is "cloudy." As might be expected the summer months are less so, and yet in typical winter months in but one out of three is the sky entirely obscured by clouds.

1899.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Clear	44	49	35	43	39	42	39	65	70	65	40	39	47.5
Partly cloudy....	31	29	42	37	42	39	39	29	17	19	30	26	31.5
Cloudy	25	22	23	20	19	19	22	6	13	16	30	35	20.9
1900.													
Clear	55	43	45	30	43	50	60	65	43	52	50	41	48.0
Partly cloudy....	23	25	26	37	35	40	36	29	30	29	23	26	29.4
Cloudy	22	32	19	33	22	10	10	6	27	19	27	23	21.5
1901.													
Clear	60	42	45	40	48	60	61	58	50	58	57	45	52.0
Partly cloudy....	26	29	29	30	40	33	32	36	33	29	27	26	30.8
Cloudy	14	29	26	30	12	7	7	6	7	13	17	29	17.1

Kansas is a nearly treeless plain in the midst of a timberless region. Its physiographic environs on the west are the Colorado foot hills of the Rocky mountains. The melting snows of the Rocky mountains feed directly or indirectly the more important of Kansas sivers. South of western Kansas lie great stretches of uncultivated plain, each summer parched and dry, whence arise the arid tendencies of southwest Kansas. South of eastern Kansas lie the fertile farm lands of Oklahoma and Indian Territories. The lead mining portions of Missouri and, farther away, the Ozark Mountains are toward the southwest. East of northern Kansas are the prairie farms of Missouri. Nebraska, in many respects like Kansas with respect to land surface, is upon the north.

Kansas contains no mountains. In fact, mountain forming disturbances did not affect directly the state at any geologic period. The surface emerged gradually from the mid-continent sea which covered that part of the earth's surface in carboniferous times. There was little lateral pressure to fold and crack the surface in its plastic stage. Consequently, there are even now few high hills. The land lies in long wave-like swells. The sand hills which dot the southwestern counties point to the recent retirement of the sea from that quarter.

Deposits of gypsum and salt, the result of the embayment of ocean water, are evidences of oceanic origin as are also vestiges of sea animal life, such as oyster shells. Since the northeastern counties are the oldest land, emergence probably proceeded from northeast toward the southwest.

The highest part of the state is upon the western border where the elevation above sea level is about 3,600 feet — an elevation which was effected by the disturbances which caused the Rocky mountains. The point of least elevation is the mouth of the Kansas river, which is 760 feet. Inasmuch as the general course of the rivers of Kansas is southeastward, the earth's surface of the Kansas region may be said to dip slightly to that quarter. A "divide" or ridge winds across the state in an east and west direction and serves to separate the waters of the Kansas river drainage area from those of the Arkansas river drainage area. As I shall point out later the ridge divides the state into two parts that are distinct in climate, in industry, and even in population.

The broad Missouri river, flowing along the eastern border for 150 miles, is navigable at that part of its course by steamboats of Mississippi river draught. It furnishes to Kansas an outlet to the Mississippi and to the Gulf of Mexico. All the Kansas rivers flow ultimately into the Missouri river and all the waters falling upon the surface of Kansas are drained into that stream, whence they find their way into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Thus Kansas is wholly a part of the Missouri drainage area, and all causes of a climatic character affecting either operate reciprocally on both. As I have indicated, the Missouri river corner of the state was the gateway for the entrance of the Anglo-Saxon population in 1855-60. It has been ever since the center from which transportations, ideas, and population have radiated.

The Kansas with its tributaries is a typical plains stream, for it rises in the plains, flows across the plains, and ends in the plains. Further, its drainage basin lies entirely within the region of the "Great Plains." Having no mountain tributaries it depends solely upon the rain which falls within its basin. The mean annual precipitation varies from 40 inches about its mouth to 10 inches about its source, the average being about

20 inches. The catchment area extending from eastern Colorado to the Missouri is 485 miles long and nearly 200 miles wide at the extreme points. This area is 61,440 square miles in extent, of which 34,526 square miles are comprised in the state of Kansas.

The Solomon drains the north central counties of the state, a large part of the river passing through the "short grass country," in which cattle raising is the chief industry. There is much rapidly drained upland about the Solomon. The drainage area is not therefore, well adapted to cultivation, except along the small streams and creeks where the black loam is very fertile. The Solomon territory has never been thickly populated, and only the hardiest and most industrious population has been able to gain a foothold there.

The Republican river rises in Colorado, enters Kansas in Cheyenne county, and after making a wide detour through southern Nebraska re-enters Kansas in Jewell county. Along its lower courses until it joins with the Smoky Hill to form the Kansas the land is nearly all occupied with a population which by hard work and frugality has made agriculture the chief supporting industry. It is adapted to a thrifty, contented agricultural people.

The Big Blue is a Nebraska river flowing directly south along the western line of the ice invasion. Its territory is well supplied with rain, being only about 100 miles from the Missouri river, and more remote than the drainage area of any other river from the aridity of the southwest. Its territory is dotted with numerous villages and towns. The population is relatively secure in its hold upon the environment.

In the central western counties we find the head waters of the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers that have taken their names from characteristics of the country through which they flow. Along the Saline are extensive deposits of salt and gypsum, some of which are commercially valuable. In the region about the Smoky Hill a smoke-like haze envelopes the picturesque low-browed hills, a haze that was formerly believed to arise from the prairie fires that frequently swept that region, though the phenomenon has survived the days of prairie fires. These rivers drain the country as far south as the sand hills and marshes north of the Arkansas. The waters of both are sometimes brackish. Over their area the rainfall is from 10 to 20 inches annually. They flow through the heart of the cattle grazing country where there is but a sparse and relatively unstable population.

The Arkansas, the other great river of Kansas, differs widely as a river from the Kansas in that it is a mountain-fed stream having few tributaries, especially in its course through Kansas. As in the case of the Red river on the south and the Platte on the north the annual volume of water within its banks depends upon the amount of snowfall about its source. Since much of its course lies through an easily pervious soil, an abundance of water in the channel results in the moistening of the earth for several miles on either side, and a light snow fall during any winter upon the Rocky mountain ranges in Colorado is followed by a meagre flow of water after the melting of the snow in the Spring time. A low stage of water in the Arkansas results in a drier contiguous area not only because the floods are less copious but also because less moisture seeps through to the surface, there to attract atmospheric moisture when the latter is essential to the growing and maturing crops. A full Arkansas insures more frequent and more regular rains, and upon these in turn depends the degree of prosperity that attends the industries of society.

Though the Arkansas drains less of the state than does the Kansas it is the more important river because it acts as a barrier against the arid tendencies of the southwest. Behind the Arkansas and dependent upon it, lie the farms and cities of the northeastern half of the state.

The most important northern tributaries of the Arkansas are the Pawnee river, Walnut creek, the Walnut, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers. The first two are streams of minor importance, draining the southern border of the "short grass country." They do not contain sufficient water to guarantee to the country they drain a good economic condition. The Walnut, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers constitute a system of drainage and water supply that has been a basis for a degree of economic prosperity that is surpassed only by the northeastern sixth of the state.

These rivers and the contributing streams flow through the populous southern counties of eastern Kansas.

In the midst of the level wheat lands of Kingman, Sedgwick, and Sumner counties flows the Ninneschah, a very winding stream upon which borders an alluvial plain that supports a population producing a great quantity of cereals.

The Cimmaron river, practically the only river of the southwest,— the sand hills region — rises beyond the boundaries of the state, flows through Morton, Stevens, Grant, Seward, and Meade counties, then following the boundary for about sixty miles turns southward into Oklahoma. The country watered by the Cimmaron is wild, arid, and sandy. Cultivation of the land is nearly futile. The people of the Cimmaron region support themselves by gypsum mining, stock raising, and a very uncertain agriculture. This river during the months of greatest heat sinks away into a quicksand, though it may have been a short while previous an overflowing flood. But the hard sandy nature of the soil prevents its storing this water for a time of need. That there is a most slender economic basis for society is proven by the number of persons reported as living in 1900, in Morton county, the extreme southwestern county of the state. The number was 304.

The rainfall decreases from east to west, from 40 to 10 inches. In Kansas where the principal industry is agriculture, the density of population varies directly with the rainfall. The easternmost third has sufficient to support a permanent society, comparable with that found in Illinois or Ohio. In the middle third where the rainfall is seldom more than 25 inches men maintain themselves in smaller numbers by the exercise of great energy and frugality, and at the cost of occasional suffering. In the westernmost third, the semi-arid portion, occupations are mostly pastoral and more acres are required for the support of a given number of men than in any other part of the state; in fact it is only by a wide extension of the use of subterranean waters through irrigation that western Kansas will become as habitable as eastern Kansas.

The soil, a fine, black, rich loam, has in it all the chemical elements necessary for a vigorous growth of vegetation, there being in it an abundance of decayed animal and vegetable matter. It is moreover, less unevenly distributed than in precipitous regions. The soil is thinnest on the "Flint Hills" and on the sandy wastes of the southwestern counties, but elsewhere the depth is quite sufficient for plant life.

Limestone, especially of the magnesian variety, is found near the surface, particularly in the eastern and southern counties. It is suited to building and is quarried in considerable quantities for that purpose. Limestone fragments lie strewn over the surface, and frequently must be cleared away before cultivation of the soil can be carried on. These loose stones are used to build fences where they are sufficiently abundant.

There are few beds of gravel, the absence of which accounts for the poor condition of rural highways. Vehicular traffic is very difficult in the rainy winter season, interfering thus with social and commercial intercourse.

The southeastern counties of Kansas are underlaid with a fair quality of coal, which is profitably mined. In Cherokee county is the "Cherokee" vein, north of that around Pittsburg is the "upper Cherokee vein," then in order, Ft. Scott, Leavenworth, Linn County, Cloud County, and Franklin County coal; at least twenty cities have coal mines in their vicinity.

Gypsum is found and milled for commerce in three principal districts: the upper valleys of the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers, particularly in Wallace county; near the Cimmaron river, and near the junction of the Big Blue and the Little Blue rivers. In Barber county it occurs as rock gypsum capping the hills as does limestone in other counties. These mansard-like hills are many of them precipitous, and overlook small cãnons.

Deposits of salt are found also in three districts, as follows: south of the great bend of the Arkansas river; in a tract of the country, 35 miles by 80 miles, crossing the Republican, Solomon, and Saline rivers, in Mitchell, Lincoln, Republic, and Cloud counties; and in Reno county.

The Missouri lead and zinc fields extend into Kansas. But the Kansas portion of this field is not extensive, perhaps not more than 25 square miles. Empire City, Galena, Baxter Springs, and Pleasanton are the lead and zinc mining cities, located in the extreme southeastern part of the state.

Natural gas wells have been driven in Neosho, Wilson, Montgomery, Allen, Franklin, Linn, Bourbon, and Miami counties, all in central eastern Kansas and in the vicinity of the coal measures.

Wells yielding crude petroleum have been sunk into the oil bearing sands found at great depth in the southeastern counties. Oil territory and coal territory are nearly co-extensive.

Coal, gypsum, salt, lead, zinc, natural gas, and petroleum have furnished scope for the speculation that is so common a phenomenon with the founding of western society. Each one of these minerals has upon discovery attracted a great crowd of speculators, some of whom have continued to reside in the vicinity of the deposit after the fever has passed with its consequent social disturbances.

There are no mountains, only high, rounded, and seldom precipitous hills, and near the greater rivers are bluffs less than a hundred feet high. Wide floor-like valleys lie along the rivers and streams. The Kansas landscape is wanting in the noble grandeur of a mountainous region, but on the other hand does not give the impression of monotony as do the level prairies of Illinois. "The counterpart of this region is not to be found in the United States, yet there was a suggestion in it which puzzled me considerably until I happened to recall some parts of France, especially the valleys in the neighborhood of Epernay."*

No natural feature of the country offers an insurmountable barrier to the freest communication, in fact it is possible to improvise a road at any place and in any direction. The wagon roads lie east and west and north and south deviating not at all in conformity to the surface of the country. Railroads usually follow the shortest route between two given places.

The atmosphere is generally both pure and fresh. It is cleansed by high winds that prevail almost daily so that humid bodies do not rest for many days over Kansas as they do in coast level or swampy regions. An invigorating quality is present in the air near the earth, due to the presence of a liberal quantity of ozone which gives free scope to and stimulates the vitality of men who breathe it. In its stimulating effects, Kansas air approximates mountain air.

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* Bayard Taylor.

The comparative absence of the bacilli of pulmonary affection has been frequently noted by medical observers; it has in fact been known to many who were seeking homes where this danger would be as slight as possible. "Consumptives, persons affected with asthma, and bronchial troubles seek these altitudes (2,492 ft.) to receive relief, — which they gain if the ailment is not too far advanced."† People are occasionally met who have remained in Kansas through a belief that to go to a less dry climate would mean loss of health.

Further, the atmosphere is not contaminated by miasmic swamps, there having been at any time no dense woodland of great extent. There is not a peat-bog of 50 acres in Kansas. Moreover, there is not sufficient stagnant water in any locality to constitute a menace to health. "Ague, typho-malaria, and bilious fevers, originally of a mild type, are becoming more so each year."*

Living in the vicinity of Indian tribes, the Kansas population is periodically exposed to whatever diseases of an epidemic character that may prevail among them. Small-pox for example, is endemic among the Indians, and annually spreads among the white population of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, not only endangering health, but also interfering with social activities. Such institutions as schools and colleges must frequently suspend to prevent further ravages. Diseases that are common in the lower Mississippi region and in Mexico are very likely to affect Kansas; of these cholera and yellow fever are illustrations.

This exposure to epidemics is due to similarity of climate, continuous currents of air, easy, and, since railroads have come, rapid, communication between southern peoples and Kansas people.

The most prevalent air currents are those flowing north and south, the former being the more frequent of the two. The wind from the south is diurnal in character; it arises shortly after sunrise as a slowly moving body of air, becoming by mid-day a gale, with a velocity of from 40 to 60 miles an hour. Its temperature does not vary widely; it is usually cool, but in summer occasionally becomes a hot wind. The disturbance does not commonly continue into the night. Ordinarily a dead calm ensues at the close of a day that may have been marked by the most furious wind. The force of this persistent wind is sufficient to deflect permanently toward the north growing branches; it blows the soil away from sprouting grain, which thus exposed dies; in summer dust storms are stirred up by it, storms that are so great sometimes as to obscure the sun. Everywhere over the unprotected country the wind sweeps during half the days of the year, causing discomfort to men and frequent pecuniary loss.

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† Live Stock Journal. Jan. 31st, 1888.

* A physician's letter, published in the Holton Tribune, 1884.

The steady northwind, blowing in winter, is usually cold, but seldom as intensely cold as the blizzard bearing wind. This north wind comes from the prairies of Nebraska and the Dakotas. Aside from the discomfort to men and animals it has little influence, for it blows in the winter when the economic activities of an agricultural community are in suspension. In summer this wind from the north often blows at night alternating with the above-mentioned south wind. This nocturnal wind brings to animal life a relief from the tormenting wind of the daytime. It reduces the asperities of the climate and renders the habitat more comfortable to mankind.

Tornadoes, usually preceding a general cyclonic disturbance, are less regular and more dangerous to life and property than the north and south winds. The tornado, accompanied by black clouds, which sometimes carry hailstones of great size, usually originate in mid-air. Tihs circular storm, streaked with incessant lightning, travels with great rapidity, dipping at intervals to the surface of the earth and leaving devastation and ruin in its path. Since there are no forests or high hills to be encountered, the tornado often travels long distances before wearing itself out. The features of the country provide the inhabitant with no escape from its fury, except the shallow beds that creeks have worn for themselves and where there is a narrow belt of timber. Pits, called "cyclone cellars," have been dug in the earth near dwellings in many places. These are not so common as in early days. Annually crops are destroyed, buildings torn asunder and razed, and people killed by these tornadoes. The Kansas tornado has become generally known as typical of the worst of its kind. It is not limited to any particular part of Kansas but is likely to occur at any place. It comes more often in summer than at any other season. However, with the growth of hedges along the boundaries of cultivated fields, of groves of trees in the vicinity of farm houses, and, now that prairie fires no longer occur, of timber along the water courses, the tornado is less frequent on the bare prairie than in pioneer days.

The blighting sirocco, of varying intensity, is a climatological phenomenon peculiar to the southern plains, particularly to those that have never been cultivated. This wind, much dreaded because of its deadly effects upon vegetation is of local origin, that is, it does not come directly, as was formerly supposed, from the desert-like portions of Texas and Mexico, but a superheated area within or near the borders of Kansas generates it. The hot wind always arises after a long continued scarcity of moisture, such as follows a low stage of water in the snow-fed rivers, the Arkansas and the Platte. Its visitations, though not wholly without warning, are as sudden and irregular as those of the hail-bearing tornado. In duration, it is expected to last from a few hours to about three days. June, July, August, and September are the months in which this wind occurs.

From 1880 to 1890, inclusive, hot winds in Kansas were reported as follows: *

Year.	Month.	Counties.
1880	August	Rooks, Cowley.
1881	June	Barton.
	July	Cowley, Ottowa, Sheridan, Decatur, Mitchell, Rooks, Smith, and Lincoln.
	August	Norton, Phillips, Sheridan, Decatur, Rawlins, Sedgwick, Douglas, Hodgeman, and Doniphan.
1882	September	Eastern Kansas.
1883	July	Norton, Osborn, Rawlins, Rush, Lane, Decatur, and Riley.
1886	July	Marshall.
	August	Shawnee.

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* The Seventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture. Kansas. Vol. XII, p. 164.

Year.	Month.	Counties.
1887	June	Marshall.
	July	Morton, Atchison, Clark, Kingman, Lincoln, Osborne, Dickinson, Butler, Shawnee, and Stafford.
1888	July	Morton, Stafford, and Meade.
	August	Chase, Harper, Meade, McPherson, Rice, Stafford, Marion, Reno, Sedgwick, Harvey, and Kingman.
1889	June	Kearney.
	July	Comanche, Garfield, Hodgeman, Grant, Greeley, Decatur, Kearney, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Stafford, Thomas, Trego, Wallace and Scott.
	August	Cheyenne, Greeley, Decatur, Morris, Morton, Rawlins, Sherman, Trego, Wallace.
	September	Morton, Rawlins, and Sherman.

Fierce storms of bitter, frosty wind, carrying fine blinding snow, descend suddenly from the northwest, enveloping for days those settlements situated in the northern two-thirds of the state. A temperature of 74 F. above zero has fallen in 24 hours to 20 F. below zero. The moaning wind, appearing to blow from all directions, drowns out all sounds and the powdery snow makes it impossible to see 10 feet in advance. "Horsemen, lost, are frozen to death in their saddles, men, benumbed at their work, die suffocated before they can reach their homes, while the shelterless cattle perish by the thousands. The historical blizzards of 1863, 1866, 1873, and 1888 were general, but the northwestern third of the state is visited almost annually by one or more."*

Below is given a statement of the mean condition of the weather during a twenty year period, from 1868 to 1888. The point of observation was Lawrence, in the northeastern part of the state. †

Mean barometer	29.108
Miles of wind	135,402

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* Kansas Hist. Col., Vol. 7, p. 80.

† Kansas Academy of Science, Vol. XI.

Number of fogs	12
Humidity	69.0
Mean cloudiness	44.12
Thunder storms	29
Rainy days	102
Snow (inches)	22.0
Rain (inches)	35.10
Days between severe frosts	198
Zero days	9
Hot days above 90	40
Minimum temperature	12.9
Maximum temperature	100.5
Mean temperature	52.25

Among the fauna of early Kansas the more important animals were the American bison or buffalo, the wild horse, the antelope, the beaver, the deer, the coyote, the wolf, the dog, the prairie dog and the prairie chicken. Some of these animals still live in the environment, while others, such as the buffalo, have been exterminated or driven forth by the white men.

The plains of which Kansas was a part were a natural home for the bison, for over their limitless area he could roam with great freedom and in herds of many thousands. The short buffalo grass upon which he subsisted grew everywhere as a perennial supply of food, green in spring and summer and dry like hay in Fall and Winter. The rivers and streams belonging to the Missouri river system furnished for the needs of the buffalo a sufficient water supply, and salt he found in the saline deposits of Kansas and Nebraska. Furthermore the climate was so varied that it was adapted to the habits of the buffalo, who in summer could migrate to the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, and in winter back within the great bend of the Arkansas, sheltered from the blizzards of the north. And finally, the comparatively level, though rolling, prairies, practically without any forests in which hunters might ambush themselves, rendered the movements of the herds facile, and enabled them the better to escape any threatening foe. The buffalo was to early Indians the primary food supply and as such imparted a distinctive character to the customs and institutions of the hordes of barbarous men that hung upon the edges of the buffalo herds, migrating often with them from north to south and from south to north. Without the buffalo the Indian would have been compelled to turn to agriculture or to abandon the environment.

Herds of wild horses were found in Kansas by the early settlers, particularly in Western Kansas. These horses probably came from Spanish America whence, lost or stolen from their captors, they came north into the Missouri region there to share the habitat of the buffalo, and ultimately, as mounts for the Indian hunters, to assist in the extinction of the buffalo. The settlers also found the "broncoes," as they came to be called, serviceable as riding horses. The descendants of this mongrel horse are used even to this day, by the cattle men of the plains.

The antelope, fleet and timid, was found by the early hunters upon the plains often mingled in the buffalo herds. They too were hunted for their flesh, but because of the difficulty in getting near enough to reach them with the flight of an arrow the early Indians could not depend upon them for food. With the advent of firearms the days of the antelope were numbered.

Particularly in northern Kansas along the smaller streams the beaver were numerous. In one case they were sufficient in number to give their name to a stream. But the trapper seeking the commercially valuable pelt of the beaver has nearly exterminated the animal. The beaver dammed the tributaries of the Arkansas and the Republican, and by so doing supplied to the grasses of the neighborhood the moisture that made their growth certain. When the white men came these areas were the most attractive to settlement.

Along the larger streams where there were cane brakes small numbers of deer were found. They seem to have been practically undisturbed by the Indians, but the white men soon exterminated them.

The coyote, a dog-like animal with a gray coat specked with black, was very common on the plains of Kansas, and is yet to be found in the extreme western portions. In times of great hunger the coyote was a terror to domestic animals which he would kill for food. His prolonged and dismal howl was a familiar night sound to the pioneer settlements. As a fur-bearing animal the coyote had little value, hence his extermination did not proceed as rapidly as in the case of more valuable animals. Since he is a burrowing animal, wandering principally at night and very fleet of foot besides, he is difficult to hunt. Since the buffalo is gone he has not the food supply that the carcasses of the buffalo furnished him and since man protects his own domestic animals so well, the supply of food is insufficient. Besides, cultivation of the soil has interfered with the coyote's freedom to burrow at will.

The gray wolves when mad with hunger were a terror of the Kansas plains, killing cattle and sheep and even threatening the lives of men. They did not exist in such numbers as in the extensive forests about the great lakes, but there was just sufficient timber along the streams in Kansas to furnish them a hiding place in the night time and enough animal life on the plains to afford meat. The buffalo learned to fear him greatly.

The dog, frequently of large size, was domesticated by the Indians long before the first white men visited Kansas, in the 16th century. He was to the Indian a beast of burden, and as such very useful to the nomadic tribes that had not yet learned to what uses the horse might be put. The prehistoric dog was probably a half-tamed wolf, an animal with which the Indian tribes had long been familiar.

The prairie dog, a rodent living in burrows, was found in the western portion of Kansas. He is a gregarious animal living in communities, called "prairie-dog towns." These towns were often many square miles in extent and were located near some supply of subterranean water. Cultivation of the soil in the vicinity was out of the question, for these animals would not allow grain to sprout, digging it out of the ground and eating it.

The feathered native fauna is determined in its general characteristics and numbers by the nature of the soil, by the climate, and by the flora of the country. The species of birds probably number at least 400, but of all these by far the greater number are ground birds, of which the grouse or prairie-chicken is a well-known specie. As has been pointed out there were few trees and no extensive forests in Kansas. Consequently birds of flight did not find as ready a home there as in a forest covered area. The birds that have found a resting place in the Kansas environment are the ground birds that can run as well as fly. Low-flying birds are noticeably numerous, birds that not only do not rise far above the ground but alight after a short flight, perhaps to run a distance and then fly again. In the timber that fretted the creeks there were a few of the larger birds, not more than a few droves in any locality. They were soon killed by the settlers.

The flora of Kansas, it need scarcely be said, is that of the plains. In a country so unprotected a great variety of trees, flowers, and grasses could not grow. Much of the state has been until recently semi-arid, swept not only by hot winds and prairie fires but by cold northern blasts that froze out all but the most hardy grasses and plants.

While the tall broad-bladed grasses flourished beside the streams, on the upland there is found only the short stemmed and long rooted prairie grasses. These last are very hardy, and capable of surviving any extreme of temperature. Practically the whole of Kansas except the sandy portions was covered formerly with this kind of grass which the grass-eating mammals, such as the buffalo, found very nutritious.

The trees that without the assistance of man found a home upon Kansas soil, were the walnut, the oak, the cotton-wood, the cedar, the elm, the hackberry, and the mulberry. There were, it is true, other varieties, but these are the ones most often met with.

The native wood has never furnished the material for much of the house building of Kansas, for the trees were too small and too few to serve any such purpose. For fuel the white races have never relied to any extent upon the groves of trees, though there was sufficient wood, mostly in decaying logs, to furnish material for a camp fire and perhaps fuel for the beginnings of a small settlement. The tinder-like grasses of the uplands were often afire in summer time; so general did the conflagration become that what tree growth may have gotten a start since the previous prairie fire was burned to the ground. This accounts in some measure for the entire absence of full-grown trees. In the sheltered ravines the growth of young trees is vigorous. One practical economic purpose served by the trees of Kansas has been as fence posts for the wire fences that are so common. For this the cedar was preferred until the supply was exhausted.

With the exception of a few widely scattered bushes and trees bearing berries, the flora of Kansas added nothing to the food supply of early civilized society. There were even few herbs having medicinal qualities. The white races found it necessary to import an entirely new flora or to draw upon the flora of other regions.

The Rocky Mountain locust or "grass-hopper" is the insect pest that has descended with disastrous results in 1874, 1875, and 1888. Growing crops were eaten to the roots by this ravenous insect, and men and animals reduced to the verge of starvation. For example, in 1875, of 529,845 Kansas people, 32,614 were in need of food; 8,077, of men's clothing; 9,758, of women's clothing; 16,472 of children's clothing; while forage was needed for 86,000 horses, many of which starved to death along with other domestic animals.

The insect comes in enveloping clouds so dense as to obscure the sun at mid-day. In a few hours devastation is complete and cultivated areas are a desert, a conditon from which it requires years to recover.

The country subject to the ravages of the locust embraces the Manitoba region of Canada, Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, western Missouri, northern New Mexico, Indian territory, and northern Texas.

Vast areas of unoccupied land more or less suited to agriculture or grazing have always existed within the borders of Kansas. This land, usually low-priced, has postponed the solidarity of society for it has furnished an outlet for discontent, and has been a permissive cause for the dislodgment of the unstable and inconstant elements of society. To the imaginative, the speculative, and to the unsucessful, "moving out west" to start again in a new neighborhood is attractive. Roving families called "boomers," ever spending their savings in transporting themselves in one or more covered wagons, or "prairie-schooners," are even to the present seen along the rural highways. The unoccupied land is one of the causes for this gypsy-like mode of living on the part of a certain class. Another consequence of vacant land on the border of every settlement is the looseness of governmental forms and the experimental character of all institutions, governmental included. Social and legislative coercion are almost certain to fail of their object by resulting in the dislodgment of those who protest.

Vacant, unkempt, and weed-grown land in cities is extensive, often exceeding that built upon. It is a constant reminder of the speculative hopes that have at some time pervaded society. They are a discouragement to local pride.

The division of land is quadrangular, the lines of nature having been entirely disregarded. This division was made by the Federal government in advance of settlement, and individual preference or convenience was given no scope for action, which phenomenon is exactly the opposite of that found in commonwealths east of the Appalachian mountains.

There is a highway, either actual or projected, around every section of 640 acres of land. All highways lie toward the cardinal points of the compass, deviating not at all on account of any eminence or other unevenness of the country. These highways are seldom graded, being usually worn wagon tracks between two lines of hedge rows. There is little gravel in the state and in consequence the roads have little transported material on them. Inasmuch as the drainage of the country is exceptionally good, these soil or "dirt" roads are dry and hard save during the rainy winter months, when they are well-nigh impassable. These thoroughfares of black sticky mud extend even through the towns and cities, although the larger cities and county seats have macadamized streets as far as they could afford.

The white races have done much in 50 years towards modifying the environment, thus rendering it more kindly to habitation by an agricultural and city building people.

Cultivation of the soil has loosened the surface so that moisture finds a more ready lodgment thereon. It does not evaporate or flow away as rapidly as formerly, but is retained to assist in the growth of plant life. New methods of agriculture, such as "listering" corn rows have been devised to suit the peculiar nature of the soil. Long-stemmed grasses such as alfalfa have been introduced; groves of fruit-bearing trees and shade trees have been planted; hedge rows have been placed around cultivated fields; all of which things not only help to retain moisture but break up the force of surface currents of winds, furnishing a protection to men and animals from the annoying aspects of the climate. Then too, subterranean water has been brought to the surface by the use of wind mills, or by artesian wells, and put to economic use in keeping alive domesticated animals and in nourishing growing crops. Hot winds, tornadoes, and drouths are less frequent because of this work.

Territory adjacent to Kansas has been filled with settlers who have likewise transformed their environment and this has rendered the task in Kansas more easy.

Following in some cases the old trade routes overland, and in others connecting as best they could the principal county seats, the white races have built railroads of which there are forty-three systems, covering in all 8,799 miles. Without these man's struggle with nature would have been much prolonged, for they have assisted him in bringing to his farm and town a supplementary food and building supply, besides a new flora and fauna which is being substituted for that which nature unassisted provided.

The more important additions made to the fauna of the state, are horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, and tame fowls. To the flora have been added wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, flax, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broom-corn, millet, hungarian, sorghum, blue-grass, timothy and alfalfa.

CHAPTER II. THE EFFECT OF THE ENVIRONMENT UPON MANKIND LIVING WITHIN IT.

The salient characteristics of the environment just described may be summed up thus: it is an inland prairie far removed from the oceans with their evaporation and violent storms, yet exposed to other vicissitudes of climate due to a mountainous and often snow covered region, and to vast, contiguous, and unwatered land; its climate is sunny; it is nearly a level plain unprotected by forests; the very great fertility found in eastern counties decreases markedly toward the western and southwestern border; its rivers are shallow and somewhat intermittent plains streams; salt, gypsum, and coal are its principal mineral deposits; the atmosphere is pure and invigorating; it was subject especially in remote times to exhausting extremes of temperature; its native fauna furnished but a temporary supply of food and clothing; its flora required large additions for the subsistence of man; the aspect of nature is upon the whole monotonous.

It is proper to inquire what the effect of the environment has been upon the peopling process. Has it on the whole been an attractive or repellent environment? And since it was peopled has the nature of the climate, soil, and other features, operated selectively upon the peoples who now make their home within the state?

The history of migration into Kansas furnishes abundant proof that the climate, kindly and rigorous by turns, has helped materially to determine the character of the society that has been founded there. To battle with environmental difficulties develops a hardy race not only by calling forth qualities of endurance but by causing a sorting out of those who are unfit to survive. These two processes of development and of sorting were especially noticeable in the beginning, that is from 1854 to 1870, but their workings have become less apparent as society and industry become established. In later years it is evident that the physical environment has yielded to modification, to such an extent as to render Kansas very like other nearby states.

The hardihood, endurance, and courage induced by the climate communicated themselves to all phases of social life, and the fact accounts for the moral fearlessness which Kansas people have admired and displayed to a degree perhaps greater than anywhere else. The whole of this effect can not be ascribed to climate, since the political status of the State had much to do with determining what sort of natures should seek Kansas as a home. Yet climate has furnished the favoring medium in which fearlessness of action has developed, has in fact accentuated that same fearlessness. It is easy to see that men accustomed to death struggles with the elements would not flinch when it came to expunging their social life of some pernicious agency.

The fact that it is an inland prairie far removed from oceanic evaporation explains in part the irregular supply of moisture which has rendered economic prosperity precarious and permitted recurrent extremes of heat which is most exhausting to animal life and disastrous to plant life.

Social cohesion varies directly with the fertility of the soil. As waves upon a rocky beach immigration has broken and receded upon the barren foothills of western Kansas. No society with any important differentiations can be built up there, though repeated efforts have been made so to build it. Extensive plans have been laid out but their ambitious formulators have been compelled to leave them unfinished and fly for their lives before a storm, or a drouth. Western Kansas is still a sparsely settled waste, since much of it is an unfertile sandy plain, whose shifting surface is absolutely inhospitable to life in any form. Social life is simple and bare and usually of a temporary character. There has never been any surplus of energy to be devoted to the refinements of social life. A new flora will have to be imported, one that will attract and hold moisture, before any of the less promising parts can be reclaimed.

One writer* has observed that "Oppressed by the sedate monotony of the horizon, and tortured by the alternate hopes and fears which such a climate excites, the prairie dweller becomes sombre and grave in his conversation and demeanor. Upon that illimitable expanse, and beneath that silent and cloudless sky, mirth and levity are impossible. Meditation becomes habitual. Fortitude and persistence succumb under the careless husbandry induced by the generous soil."

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*J. J. Ingalls.

"Nature furnishes farms ready made, and as we relinquish without pain what we acquire without toil, the denizen has no local attachments and daunted by slight obstacles, or discontented by trivial discomforts, becomes migratory, and follows the coyote and bison. The pure stimulus of the air brings his nerves into unnatural sensitiveness and activity. His few diseases are brief and fatal. Rapid evaporation absorbs the juices of his body, and he becomes chacetic. Hospitality is formal."

CHAPTER III. THE INDIAN.

The Missouri river drainage area was occupied at the beginning of the historical period chiefly by the Siouan Indians, though the Algonkian, Caddoan, Iroquoian, Kiowan, and Shoshonean stocks shared at various times the habitat. Especially toward the end of Indian occupancy did the inhabiting stocks become most numerous.

"The chief part of the Siouan area comprised a single body covering most of the region of the Great Plains, stretching from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi, and from the Arkansas-Red river divide nearly to the Saskatchewan, with an arm crossing the Mississippi and extending to Lake Michigan. In addition there were a few outlying bodies, the largest and eastermost bordering the Atlantic from Santee river nearly to Capes Lookout and Hatteras, and skirting the Appalachian range northward to the Potomac; the next considerable area lay on the Gulf coast about Pascagoula river and bay, stretching nearly from the Pearl to the Mobile; and there were one or two unimportant areas on the Ohio river, which were temporarily occupied by small groups of Siouan Indians during recent times."

"There is little possibility that the Siouan habitat as thus outlined ran far into the prehistoric age. As already noted, the Siouan Indians of the plains were undoubtedly descended from the Siouan tribes of the east, (indeed the Mandan had a tradition to that effect); and reason has been given for supposing that the ancestors of the prairie hunters followed the straggling buffalo through the cis-Mississippi forests into his normal trans-Mississippi habitat, and spread over his domain save as they were held in check by alien huntsmen, chiefly of the war-like Caddoan and Kiowan tribes; and the buffalo itself was a geologically recent — indeed essentially post-glacial — animal. Little, if any, definite trace of Siouan occupancy has been found in the most recent prehistoric works of the Mississippi valley. On the whole it appears probable that the prehistoric development of the Siouan stock and habitat was exceptionally rapid, that the Siouan Indians were a vigorous and virile people that arose quickly under the stimulus of strong vitality, coupled with exceptionally favorable opportunity, to a power and glory culminating about the time of discovery." *

It is impossible to do more than conjecture concerning the number of Sioux living at any period even historic, in this extensive habitat. But it is certain that the number fluctuated greatly even during the ethnical supremacy of the stock, being often reduced by war, famine, or pestilence. Bands and even tribes would become nearly extinct after some visitation of death. But afterwards, in a generation perhaps, the decimated group, having been recruited by adoption and strengthened by a high birth-rate, would appear in a campaign greatly augmented in strength.

In the palmiest days of Indian supremacy there were probably no more than 100,000 Sioux. In 1893 there were, it is estimated, between 40,000 and 45,000 Indians of the Siouan stock in the United States.

Within the limits of Kansas in 1853 there may have been as many as 20,000 Indians of all stocks, the Sioux being in the majority. Below is given a tabular statement of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country within a radius of about 400 miles of the location of Kansas City. The data is derived from the U. S. Census of 1850, Intro., p xciv.

Tribes.	1825.		1853.	
	Location.	No.	1853.	No.
Delawares	Missouri	1,800	Ind. Ter. W	1,132
Kickapoos	Missouri	2,200	Not stated	475
Shawnees	Missouri	1,383	Not stated	note 2
Weas	Missouri	327	Ind. Ter. W	151
Iowas	Missouri	1,100	Ind. Ter. W	437
Osages	Ark. Ter. & Mo.	5,200	Ind. Ter. W	4,941
Piankeshaws	Ark. Ter. & Mo.	207	Ind Ter. W	100
Cherokees	Ark. Ter.	6,000	Not stated	note 3
Quapaws	Ark. Ter.	700	Ind. Ter. W	314
Kanzas			Ind. Ter. W	1,375
Peorias			Ind. Ter. W	55
Sioux			Minn. Ter.	8,000

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* W. J. McGee in 15th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, pp. 186, 187.

[1] 15th Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology, p. 168.

[2] Numbered with Senecas, vid. Cencus of 1850.

[3] Numbered with those of Georgia, vid. Census of 1850.

Tribes.	1825.		1853.	
	Location.	No.	Location.	No.
Chippewas	......	......	Minn. Ter.	8,500
Stockbridges	......	......	......	......
Munsees	......	......	Ind. Ter. W.	165
Christians	......	......	......	......
Ottoes	......	......	......	......
Missouris	......	......	......	1,000
Omahas	......	......	Ind. Ter. W.	1,300
Pawnees	......	......	Ind. Ter. W.	4,500
Kiowas, Comanches, Pawnees and others			Ind. Ter. W.	20,000

It is best in studying the expansion of the Siouan tribes, certainly from the valley of the Ohio and probably from the Appalachian Mountains across the Mississippi and to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, to keep in mind the American bison or buffalo. The territory of the ancient Sioux was in part, coextensive with the territory of the buffalo, which then ranged even to the edge of the Atlantic coast plain. And it is certain that the Sioux followed the buffalo westward, or at least drifted westward as the easternmost boundary of the buffalo habitat receded from the Appalachians toward the Mississippi. The buffalo made it possible for the Sioux to spread out over the plains.

The buffalo furnished in himself three things most essential to the growth of a people passing from the coast to the interior, from a wooded country to a treeless plain, namely: food, clothing, and shelter. His flesh was toothsome, his pelt was warmth-giving, and his dried skin was good shelter for the home of man. Given the buffalo herd human society needed little else. To the natural or uncivilized group of primitive men it insured rapid growth and, in this case, inland extension.

The bison was facile game, easily ambushed in a wooded and hilly country like the Ohio valley, and upon the open prairie quickly run down with the assistance of the horse. For a long period the buffalo chase was carried on with bow and arrow, the weapon with which the Indian attained great dexterity. "The chief of the lower villages came to apprise us that the buffalo were near, and that his people were waiting for us to join them in the chase. Capt. Clark with 15 men went out, and found the Indians engaged in killing buffalo. The hunters, mounted on horseback and armed with bows and arrows, encircle the herd, and gradually drive them into a plain or an open place fit for the movements of a horse; then riding in among them, and singling out a buffalo, a female being preferred, go as close as possible and wound her with arrows till they think they have given her a mortal stroke, when they pursue another until the quiver is exhausted. If, which rarely happens, the wounded buffalo attack the hunter, he evades his blow by the agility of his horse, which is trained for this combat with great dexterity. When they have killed the requisite number they collect the game, and the squaws and attendants come up and skin and dress the buffalo.*"

Without the buffalo as game the growth of human society would have been slow, indeed it is doubtful whether men could have subsisted at all in the numbers they did. For no other wild animal was as well suited to survival on the prairies where there was so little protection from the rigors of nature and the pursuit of the huntsman.

Again, we may believe that the buffalo contributed to the virility of contemporaneous men. In their search for food the barbarians of early America followed the line of least resistance. Wild game was always, but not everywhere in the same degree, an important element in the environment, and of all wild game the buffalo played the most important role in the economy of the aboriginal inhabitants. Furthermore his value for food, clothing, and shelter, was probably known to all tribes except those on the outermost points of the continent, since all of Indian society was in some sort of touch with the buffalo habitat. Fortunate, indeed, were the tribes that had a hunting ground that contained the buffalo, for a relatively easy existence was assured them. Their principal and almost only anxiety need be to keep out all intruders. In this the buffalo was the occasion for many an inter-tribal war, and confederacies often grew up about him. The most valiant and best organized tribes were the only ones that could ultimately prevail; and the weaker tribes were certain to be driven away from the buffalo herds, or possibly enslaved. Warriors for the defence of the food supply were indispensable members of society, and that tribe or confederacy of tribes that had the largest number of brave, virile men for fighters was destined to prevail longest. This accounts for the vigor of the Siouan peoples who were renowned as warriors, and respected and feared in every alien Indian lodge.

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* Journal of Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The most successful disputants with the Sioux of the trans-Mississippi hunting ground were tribes of the Algonkian, Caddoan, Iroquoian, and Kiowan stocks. Though these were always in competition with the Sioux they never, so far as history records, became dominant over them.

Before the advent of Europeans the Siouan Indians were in possession of at least nine-tenths of the area now embraced in the state of Kansas. The remaining tenth was in the extreme western part, and was occupied by the Caddoan, Algonkian, and Shoshonean tribes. The Sioux inhabited large parts, also, of the following states: Manitoba, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, and a small part of Wisconsin.

Of the Siouan Indians there were eleven principal divisions, given below:

I. Dakota-Assiniboin.
II. Cehiga ("people dwelling here").
    1. Omaha ("up-stream people").
    2. Ponka ("medicine").
    3. Kwapa ("down-stream people").
    4. Osage ("people").
    5. Kansa or Kaw (referring to the winds).
III. we re ("people of this place").
    1. Iowa ("dusty heads").
    2. Oto ("Aphrodisian").
    3. Missouri (exact meaning uncertain).
IV. Winnebago.
V. Mandan.
VI. Hidasta.
VII. Biloxi.
VIII. Monakan.
IX. Catawba.
X. Sara (extinct).
XI. (?) Pedee (extinct).

Of these divisions the second and the third, the Cehiga and the Ʇɔiwe're were historically the first inhabitants of the Kansas region and of the country immediately adjacent thereto.

The Cehiga tribes were originally one people, dwelling on the Ohio and Wabash rivers. From this ancestral habitat, they gradually migrated westward, probably keeping near the buffalo herds and at the same time seeking an escape from some stronger tribe. The first great separation took place at the mouth of the Ohio, when those who went down the Mississippi became the Omaha or "up-stream people." This separation took place probably in the fifteenth century, since it preceded De Soto's discovery of the Mississippi.

In their ascent of the Mississippi to the south of the Missouri and beyond, the Omaha successively left behind the Osage and Kansa. From the mouth of the Missouri the main body sent out to the northwestward war and hunting parties. Some of these pioneer parties discovered the pipestone quarry which for centuries was an important center of Indian interest, and the larger part of the Omaha group were gradually drawn after these exploring parties. After a time they came into contact with the Yankton Indians living between the pipestone region and the confluence of the Minnesota with the Mississippi. These last drove them across the Big Sioux river. After this the Omaha group gradually broke up, one part, the Ponka, pushing onward into the Black Hills country, while the other part retaining the original name, Omaha, gathered south of the Missouri between the mouths of the Platte and the Niobrara. The latter separation is believed to have taken place about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Up to the coming of the white men the Omaha remained within the great bend of the Missouri, their hunting ground extending westward and southward from the mouth of the Big Sioux, north of the Platte and north of the Elkhorn even as far as Caddoan territory in southwestern Nebraska; and in 1766 Carver met their hunting parties on the Minnesota river.

When Lewis and Clark visited them in 1803 their number had been reduced a few years previous by small-pox from 3,500 to 300. Subsequently they increased in numbers, and in 1890 their population was about 1,200.

There is little historical testimony as to the date and circumstances of the separation of the Ponka from the Omaha. Also, the matter is obscured by the fact that the name Ponka appears in Indian annals before the probable time of separation, the name being, according to Powell, an archaic designation connected with the social organization and secret societies of the Osage and Kansa. The separation did not occur before 1700.

Lewis and Clark found them nearly extinct, numbering only about 200, small-pox having committed the same ravages among them as among the Omaha. They recruited rapidly, however, reaching 600 in 1829, 800 in 1842, while Dorsey found only 747 in 1871.

The Ponka habitat extended from the Black Hills country south to the head waters of the Niobrara. They were near neighbors to the Omaha on the west.

The Osage and Kansa separated from the main body of the Cehiga at the mouth of the Osage river. "Toward the close of the eighteenth century the Osage and Kansa encountered the Comanche and perhaps other Shoshonean peoples, and their course was turned southward; and in 1817, according to Brown, the Great Osage and the Little Osage were chiefly on Osage and Arkansas rivers, in four villages. In 1829 Porter described their country as beginning 25 miles west of the Missouri line and running to the Mexican line of that date, being 50 miles wide; and their number as 5,000. According to Schoolcraft they numbered 3,758 in April, 1853, but this was after the removal of an important branch known as "Blackdog's band" to a new locality down the Verdigris river. In 1850 the Osage occupied at least seven large villages, besides numerous small ones on the Neosho and Verdigris rivers. In 1873, when visited by Dorsey, they were gathered on their reservations in what is now Oklahoma. In 1890 they numbered 158."

"The Kansa remained with the 'up-stream' people in their gradual ascent of the Missouri to the mouth of the Kaw or Kansas river, when they diverged westward; but they soon came in contact with inimical peoples, and, like the Osage, were driven southward. The date of this divergence is not fixed, but it must have been after 1723, when Bourgmont mentioned a village of 'Quans' located on a small river flowing northward thirty leagues above Kaw river, near the Missouri. After the cession of Louisiana to the United States a treaty was made with the Kansa Indians, who were then on Kaw river, at the mouth of the Saline, having been forced back from the Missouri by the Dakota; they then numbered about 1,500 and occupied about thirty earth lodges. In 1825 they ceded their lands on the Missouri to the Government, retaining a reservation on the Kaw, where they were constantly subjected to attacks from the Pawnee and other tribes, through which large numbers of their warriors were slain. In 1846 they again ceded their lands and received a new reservation on the Neosho river in Kansas. This was soon overrun by settlers, when another reservation was assigned to them in Indian Territory, near the Osage country. By 1890 their population was reduced to 214."*

De Soto met the Kwapa in 1541 on the Mississippi above the mouth of the St. Francis, and, more than a hundred years later, in 1673, when Markette made his map, they were still partly east of the Mississippi. La Salle found them in three villages. Latairie, in 1682, said they were known in early days as the "Akansa" or Arkansa. This may have been about the time of their migration westward from the Mississippi, since Joutel, in 1687, located two of the villages on the Arkansas while two yet remained on the Mississippi, one of the latter being on the eastern side. In 1700 one authority, De l'Isle, placed the principal "Acansa" village on the southern side of the Arkansas river, and according to Gravier there were in 1701 five villages, the largest being highest on the Arkansas. Our next record of them comes in 1805, when Sibley placed the Arkansa in three villages on the southern side of the Arkansas river. The Kwapa believed them to be the original proprietors of the country bordering the Arkansas for 300 miles, as far as the Osage country.

We have no information regarding the early numbers of the tribe, but we are informed that in 1699 most of the tribe died of small-pox. In 1829, according to Porter, they were in the Caddo country, having partially affiliated with the Caddo Indians, though of another stock. In 1877 the Government put them upon their own reservation in northwestern Indian Territory, but even from this they afterwards scattered chiefly, it is said, into the country of the Osages. In 1890 they numbered but 232.

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* Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, p. 193.

The Iowa, Oto, and Missouri Indian tribes occupied the territory that is now immediately east and northeast of Kansas. In general the Iowa country lay between the Mississippi and the mouth of the Platte. In 1805, they dwelt on Des Moines river forty miles above its mouth, and Pike found them in 1811 on Des Moines and Iowa rivers. In 1829 they were placed by Porter, on the Little Platte some fifteen miles from the Missouri line; about 1853, Schoolcraft located them on the Nemaha river, near the mouth of which was their principal village. Finally, while the country was being settled by the whites they were assigned reservations which they still occupy in Kansas and Oklahoma.

In 1825 they numbered about 800. Fifteen years later the tribe was greatly reduced by an epidemic of small-pox, and subsequent to that lost heavily in war with the Dakota confederacy. Again in 1848 they were visited by small-pox, losing 100 warriors besides many women and children. In 1890 they numbered 273.

The Oto asserted themselves to be the proprietors of the land from their village to the mouth of the Platte, and also of the land on both sides of the Missouri as far as the Big Nemaha. In 1673, the French found them west of the Missouri between the fortieth and forty-first parallels. In 1687, they were on the Osage river, while Jeffreys, in 1761, described them as occupying the southern bank of the Platte between its mouth and the Pawnee territory. They occupied the same position in 1829. In 1833, Catlin found the Oto and the Missouri together in the Pawnee country, and in 1841, they were in four villages gathered on the southern side of the Platte, a few miles above its mouth. In 1880, the tribe divided, a part going to the Sac and Fox reservation in Indian Territory, where they still remain. In 1882 the remaining part, with a few Missouris, emigrated to Oklahoma, where in 1890 there were about 400.

In the first part of the eighteenth century the Missouri were located about sixty leagues east of the Kansas on the river which bears their name. They dwelt, probably, at first near the mouth of the Missouri river and were gradually forced upstream by the encroachments of other tribes such as the Sacs and Foxes. Indeed this inter-tribal warfare finally resulted in the dispersion of the Missouri, when five of six lodges joined the Osage, while two or three took refuge among the Kansa and most of the remainder were absorbed by the Oto. Lewis and Clark found a part of the tribe, about 300, south of the Platte in 1805. And in 1829 there were less than a hundred survivors with the Oto, near whom they lived on the Platte river until the removal of both to Indian Territory in 1882.[1]

The Spanish explorers of the sixteenth century also came in contact with the Indians of the plains. Coronado in 1541, in searching for the treasure cities of Cibola, lost his way and wandered, it is thought, as far as the Arkansas river in Kansas, and possibly as far as the villages of Indians living on the Kansas. He called the country "Quivera," and in writing to the King of Spain, Charles V, he said: "The province of Quivera is 950 leagues from Mexico. Where I reached it it is in the fortieth degree. I remained twenty-five days in the province both to see and explore the country. The people here are large. I had several Indians measured and found they were ten palms in height; the women are well proportioned and their features are more like the Moorish women than Indian. The people are as barbarous as all those I have seen and passed before this; they do not have cloaks nor cotton of which to make them, but use the skins of the cattle they kill, which they tan, because they are settled upon a large river among these. They eat the raw flesh like the Querchos and Teyas. There are not more than twenty-five villages in it (the province of Quivera), and in all the rest I saw and know about. They do not have any houses except of skin and sticks, and they wander around with the cows. They are enemies of each other, but are all the same sort of people, and these at Quivera have the advantage in the houses they have and in planting corn. They speak their own language in each village. They received me peaceably."[2]

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[1] I am indebted for most of the facts relating to early Indian migrations to the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, W. J. McGee.

[2] American History Leaflets.

The Indian population of ancient Kansas was exceedingly sparse, the villages being often two and three and even ten days' journeys apart. They lived in tribal villages; that is, each tribe had its village and there were few if any aliens in any village, though there may at any time have been refugees from war elsewhere.

These villages consisted of a group of lodges or tepees, often circular in form and built by bending together at the tops long branches of trees stuck in the ground, and around this was thrown a dried buffalo skin. In it lived those related to each other by blood, by marriage, or by adoption. The government of the family was patriarchal rather than matriarchal, though the mother had much to say about the government of the family in the absence of the father. The governmental head of the tribe, also, was a man or chief, generally the oldest who possessed other qualifications, such as great wisdom and renown in war. Tribes often entered into alliances and confederacies with each other; and, it may be believed that these alliances usually had for their purpose some offensive or defensive operation. Confederacies did not embrace those outside of a given linguistic stock. While the tribal government was vested in a "chief," the religious observances of which there were many, were in the care of a "shaman." The "shaman" was as a rule a man, though the office was occasionally held by women, who were more often looked to for divinations. Incantations and charms were very common among the Indians of Kansas, especially in connection with bodily ills and imminent dangers. They had few herbal remedies, perhaps fewer than most eastern tribes. And this accounts for the wide-spread devastation that death in some form often worked. In their minds every malady was the manifestation of power on the part of some inimical spirit, hence the "shaman" or medicine man was most often appealed to.

Their religious ideas were animistic, and fetishes were very common. The manifestation of nature were very impressive to these barbarous tribes, some of them going even so far as to worship the sun, though they often addressed their devotions to other siderial bodies and to the things upon the earth that had life or appeared to them to have life.

The culture of the Indians was of the most rudimentary kind. They lived by the chase, a semi-nomadic life, and so long as the buffalo was available the securing of food was an easy matter. Rude forms of pictorial writing and decoration were in use among them, and especially in the case of those tribes near the pipe stone deposits where some attention was paid to the fashioning of useful things from this quarry.

The chief industry of all the Kansas Indians was the buffalo chase, although nearly all the villages had their adjacent corn-field in which the women and old men worked. Agriculture was only a secondary source of food supply, and as long as the chase was profitable, there was little occasion for it to be otherwise.

The causes of the decline and fall of the Indian people living in Kansas were various, but two of them are doubtless more elemental than the others. One was the disappearance of the buffalo, the other was the coming of the white race with its superior organization.

The Indian resisted valiantly but in vain. Well-nigh exterminated after a struggle that lasted about 30 years, as far as the Indians of Kansas were concerned, the remnants of the tribes accepted peace at the terms offered them. They are now living on the reservations assigned them in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

The residuum of Indian occupancy in population consists of 2,130 Indians of all tribes, living almost wholly on government reservations. Their numbers are thought to be diminishing, and it is certain that amalgamation with the surrounding white races has proceeded far. Indeed pure-blooded Indians are in the minority.

Indian names are found everywhere, Indian traditions are still told at pioneer meetings and firesides, and Indian customs and feasts have left scattered traces throughout the new society. During pioneer days Indian modes of dress were reproduced to some extent by the whites.

CHAPTER IV. THE NATIVE WHITE AMERICAN.

In the year 1790 there were few settlers west of the Appalachian Mountains. Some small settlements were located south of the Ohio in what has since become known as the "Blue Grass Region" of Kentucky. Also, a small Spanish trading post was maintained on the site of St. Louis and was the westernmost point to which European civilization had penetrated. The remainder of the west was the wild country of the Indians.

Ten years later population had spread from St. Louis down the Mississippi, through on the eastern bank, to the mouth of the Ohio. The territory was covered to the extent of not more than six people to the square mile. A little settlement on the Wabash had grown up, as had also, even to a greater extent, those on the Miami ,the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the lower Mississippi, the Mobile, and the Pearl rivers.

During the decade between 1800 and 1810, that in which Louisiana was purchased from the French, the incipient settlements of the west grew bolder and crossed the Mississippi both at St. Louis and at New Orelans. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, having been partially filled up with enterprising homeseekers, were now states. Apparently, it was a question of only a brief time until, with footholds secured along the greater rivers — the Ohio in particular — the Anglo-Saxon races would people the sparsely occupied lands of the trans-Mississippi region.

By 1820 the Mississippi settlements had come, as it were, within hailing distance of each other. Civilization at length established communication between its advanced positions, St. Louis and New Orleans. The country upon the Missouri from the place where Kansas City now stands to the Mississippi began to have a population. And people were settling along the Red River for a hundred miles back from the Mississippi.

By the year 1830 the new population had filled up, though sparsely, the eastern borders of the Kansas region. Here were from 18 to 45 persons to the square mile. At the same time, in the states formed out of the old Northwest Territory people from the Atlantic seaboard states and from European countries were taking up land about the upper courses of the rivers, the land upon the lower courses having been occupied for a generation or more.

But, so great was the extent of the trans-Mississippi country and so few were there, both desirous and capable of peopling it, that a score of years after 1825 was required to fill up and erect into states the sections now known as Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the line of states touching the right bank of the Mississippi. Arkansas was the last of these to become a state, being admitted in 1836.

The above mentioned states having been given a good start in population, the migration extended to the next line of states, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The latter, however, attracted the largest share of attention during the middle portion of the nineteenth century. This was because of the acuteness of the political conditons of the times. For, since Kansas was a border state, being geographically connected with both the North and the South, it became the prize for which both contended. The strife — which greatly increased in bitterness after 1850 — was for political and social supremacy. It became clear in the later stages of the struggle that the supremacy would rest with the faction that could extend itself farthest over the unorganized southwestern domain. The northern people desired to determine the character of the institutions, and particularly the system of labor, whether free or slave, by filling Kansas with the friends of freedom. While the Southern people expected by peopling the state with the sympathizers with southern modes of social, political, and economic action to secure to themselves an increment of strength which would assist in maintaining southern society as it then existed, and in extending it along the Mexican border even to the Pacific ocean. Both sides proposed to put upon the nearly vacant land a population. Consequently a race for territory began.

Before the year 1800 but little was known of the Spanish possessions beyond the Mississippi. Furnishing a home to many herds of wild animals and a few tribes of barbarous men they were untouched by civilization. But with the purchase by the United States of Louisiana from France began a new era of exploration and conquest. Into the interior of this region hunters and trappers began to penetrate, daring men accompanied by a few soldiers conducted expeditions along its great rivers, and a few hardy settlers found homes among its inhabitants. In the course of time a profitable trade sprang up with the cities of the Spanish Cession.

Other acquisitions were made from time to time after 1803. Sometimes these were the results of war and sometimes they were acquired by purchase. And as knowledge of the resources of the new possessions spread among the inhabitants of eastern states settlers began to pour in. One after the other the new commonwealths arose, of which Kansas was one.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the diffusion of population over western areas was at no time regular. The great body of emigration was going now to the rich timber lands of the Great Lakes region, then to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains, and at still other periods to the Dakotas, or to Iowa, or Oklahoma. Nearly every western state, having enjoyed its season of popularity, yields the foremost place to a newer state. In the decade ending in 1800, Kentucky showed an increase far in advance of any other state; from 1800 to 1810, Ohio and Indiana led with a phenomenal increase; from 1810 to 1820, Indiana was first, with Illinois as a close second; by 1830 Michigan had become of leading interest, in fact continued thus until 1850, when it was superseded by Wisconsin and Iowa; and, in 1854, Kansas became the goal of the majority of the enterprising and opportunist settler-folk.

Before 1812 the routes of internal migration crossed each other, but after that date they straightened out, running parallel toward the west. Before 1812 many northeastern people moved into what was then the southwest frontier, Tennessee and Mississippi being settled by them. Indeed, the census of 1800 shows that three southern states, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, had larger increases in population than any northern states. The Northwest Territory too, was being peopled at the same time, and its states were receiving a great number from the south.

One result of this interchange of population was the winnowing out from the southern population those who found the system of slavery repugnant. It may be believed that this sorting process prepared the way for the growth of sectionalism of later decades. Another result was the rise of northern dissatisfaction with the existence of slavery anywhere within the national domain, for a wider range of facts, though possibly distorted, came into the knowledge of northern people whose neighbors or relatives had taken up a residence in slave territory. And, whereas there had been little resentment at the north against the southerners for their treatment of the negroes, a feeling of conviction of the wrongfulness of slavery grew up as a result of this interchange of population. The crossing of the lines of internal migration brought out in relief, as it were, the discord betweeen slavery and universal freedom, heated discussions arose, and the two seetions drifted apart, geographically and socially. The violent severance of 1861 was a result of which the movements of population was one of the causes.

The parallelism of the migration routes after 1812 is indicated by the fact that people of northern nativity sought new homes north of the Ohio river line, while people of southern nativity were careful to keep south of this line. The northern people avoided even the southern border states; for example the proportion in 1850, was eleven of southern nativity to one of northern, and in Kentucky it was twenty-five to one. The disparity was even greater in the more remote southern states. In North Carolina there were in 1850, two hundred and eighty-eight southern born to one northern born.

Similarly, northern states show a preponderance of northern born people. Massachusetts had for every white person born in some southern state 414 born in the northern states, New York 220, Ohio 12, Indiana 4, and Illinois 4.

Furthermore, for every two European immigrants received by the south nineteen were received by the north, which fact would indicate that the development of a distinctive type was proceeding more rapidly then at the south, for there was not even a large foreign element to modify the ideas there held. The south therefore, having to expend less energy in assimilation had more to expend in extension and development of the civilization in which they believed.

The active work of peopling Kansas with people from the other states of the Union began in the Spring of 1854, at the juncture when the experiment of "squatter sovereignty" was about to be tried. This peopling has continued from that time to the present, with the following results, which are taken from the last five federal censuses.

COMMONWEALTH NATIVITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF KANSAS BORN) OF NATIVE WHITE PEOPLE.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Illinois	9,945	35,454	106,670	137,394	113,264
Missouri	11,356	23,829	53,740	77,091	93,150
Iowa	4,008	12,990	55,841	66,030	88,015
Ohio	11,617	38,003	93,071	116,176	87,912
Indiana	9,945	30,775	76,850	97,794	75,118
Pennsylvania	6,463	19,220	59,111	61,925	46,916
New York	6,331	18,526	42,707	40,555	28,839
Kentucky	6,556	13,558	25,993	32,563	25,725
Nebraska	....	633	4,335	11,016	18,904
Wisconsin	1,351	4,099	14,912	14,058	11,646
Virginia	3,487	8,763	13,492	15,339	10,810
Michigan	1,137	4,280	12,885	13,642	10,315
Tennessee	2,569	5,512	10,231	11,728	9,658
West Virginia	....	Note.	3,612	6,580	6,452
Arkansas	448	1,194	2,316	2,624	4,382
North Carolina	1,234	3,192	4,867	5,065	3,947
Maryland	620	1,946	4,217	5,000	3,756
Colorado	....	151	627	1,589	3,635
Massachusetts	1,282	2,887	5,384	4,986	3,421
New Jersey	499	1,842	4,617	4,597	3,251
Vermont	902	2,369	4,914	4,526	3,113
Texas	108	796	1,593	2,185	2,988
Minnesota	76	701	2,775	3,424	2,913
Oklahoma	....	....	....	27	2,600
Indian Territory	....	87	330	613	2,301
Maine	728	1,833	3,519	3,034	2,124
Connecticut	650	1,397	2,789	2,360	1,644
California	30	203	677	924	1,253
New Hampshire	466	1,157	2,088	1,735	1,139
Georgia	179	661	1,047	1,119	990
South Dakota	....	....	....	200	914
Mississippi	128	387	676	864	788
Alabama	240	550	751	814	780
Oregon	2	98	198	290	662
Washington	....	11	48	120	548
Louisiana	114	310	482	521	517
New Mexico	....	65	102	228	446
Delaware	91	302	557	566	411
Rhode Island	180	363	608	655	391
South Carolina	215	330	515	525	354
Dist. of Columbia	72	181	271	332	275
North Dakota	....	17	132	354	274
Montana	....	35	144	209	259
Wyoming	....	6	51	113	250
Utah	....	208	73	126	208
Idaho	....	12	28	86	183
Florida	23	24	70	101	129
Arizona	....	2	11	47	125
Nevada	....	31	82	121	91
Alaska	....	2	....	5	7

Aside from its early importance as a place for the determination of political and social institutions — which attracted many enthusiasts of an experimenting temperament — Kansas has attracted settlers in large numbers from the outset of the peopling movement because of the abundance of low-priced homestead land, because of the ample opportunity for city building, because of the possibilities of speculation, because of relatively easily won success of the professional class, and because of the apparent salubrity of the climate. Possessing these characteristics Kansas became a stimulus to which many home-seekers have responded, in particular from other commonwealths.

Except upon the eastern boundary, Kansas was surrounded in 1850 by nearly empty territory, all population west of the Mississippi being sparse at that date. To the west and south the country was as yet unorganized and not regularly open to settlement. Even Nebraska on the north had no population to report, while Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, — for peopling purposes, practically contiguous on the east, — had, respectively, per square mile, 3.77, 10.49, and 4.02 persons.

In the more remote states, those that helped most to furnish a population to Kansas, the density of population was, in Illinois 13.37, in Indiana 29.24, in Ohio 49.55, in Kentucky 26.07, in Tennessee 22.79, in Mississippi 12.86, in Pennsylvania 49.19, in New York 65, and in Virginia 21.9.

The original Anglo-Saxon population, — for the American born of that period may generally be designated as Anglo-Saxon — was derived mainly from contiguous states and from those connected with Kansas by waterways. Up to 1860 natives of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, migrated in great numbers to Kansas, for from these three states wagon roads into Kansas were direct and usually in good condition. The two-horse wagon, with capacity for only a few household effects besides the members of the emigrant party, was a means of transportation often employed by those of very limited resources who were willing to proceed slowly by day, camping along the roadside at night. Even from states east of the Mississippi, families and parties frequently traveled by this method, though the river steamboat was more often patronized by those who generally had more available money for passage than those who lived nearer Kansas. People from the Ohio and lake states and beyond, commonly made use of the river craft to reach their destination. To such emigrants Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Leavenworth were the main objective points. The more important of these river routes converged at the mouth of the Missouri, where also people who had traveled thus far by rail or by wagon often took the steamer the rest of the way. This waterway was in consequence much crowded in the early days of Kansas settlement. The railroads of the time shared in the work of carrying this traffic, but they were quite incomplete, especially west of the Mississippi. This, coupled with the fact that the pioneer had little money, while his time was not valuable, threw most of the travel upon the wagon roads and the rivers.

Trans-Appalachian people, home-seeking and opportunist were exceedingly mobile. Still pioneer in character they responded with readiness to the Kansas offer for economic betterment, and, in order to make this economic betterment more lasting, were prepared to form new communities and to build new towns and cities. Consequently, when, in 1854, Kansas was thrown open to colonization and settlement, the whole country having been aroused upon the issue as to which system of labor should prevail in the newly organized territory, the peopling of Kansas became the question of the hour. And while the response was general, it assumed greater volume in the northern and western states, though the people of the southern states were no less earnest in their desire to fill up the new territory.

KANSAS COLONIES.

Date.	Where From.	Where Settled.	Number.	Men or Women.	Leader.	Organizer.	Miscellaneous Facts.
Aug., '54	New England	Lawrence	30				Vol. 7, p. 527.*
Dec. 9, '54	Pittsburg and East. N. Y.	Burlingame	About 100				
"About '54"	"Southerners"	Paris, Kas., and Big Sugar					
Mar. 24, '55	New England	Manhattan					Vol 7.*
Apr. 11, '55	Ashland, Ky?	Ashland, Davis Co.					Vol. 7 ,p. 371.*
Apr., '55	Ohio	Near Lawrence	Large party		Samuel Walker		
Apr. and May, '55.	Boston	Lawrence (?)	200			New Eng. Em. Aid Co.	
Apr. and May, '55.	Boston	Lawrence (?)	157		Martin Stowell	New Eng. Em. Aid Co.	
Apr. and May, '55.	Boston	Lawrence (?)	84			New Eng. Em. Aid Co.	
Apr. and May, '55.	Boston	Lawrence (?)	80			New Eng. Em. Aid Co.	
Apr. and May, '55.	Boston	Lawrence (?)	64			New Eng. Em. Aid Co.	
Summer '55	Fayette Co., Penn.	Big Springs, Douglas Co.					Vol. 7, p. 116.*
1855	Cincinnati, Ohio	Manhattan					Vol. 7, p. 467.*
1855 (?)	Pennsylvania	Pawnee			Andrew H. Reeder	Wm. Hutchison	Vol. 7, p. 372.*

KANSAS COLONIES — Concluded.

Date.	Where From.	Where Settled.	Number.	Men or Women.	Leader.	Organizer.	Miscellaneous Facts.
Winter '56 and '57	Vermont	Timber Hills, Doniphan Co.	"About 30"		Wm. Hutchison	Wm. Hutchison	Vol. 7, p.*
Mar., '56	Massachusetts			Men	Drs. Cutter and Hoyt		Vol. 7, p. 530.*
May 2, '56	Ala., Ga. and S. C.	Eastern Kansas	"About 400"	Men	Maj. Jefferson Buford	Maj. Jef. Buford	
Aug., '56	Illinois (?)	Lawrence (?)	200	Men	Jas. Ridpath		Vol. 7, p. 527.*
Autumn '56	Massachusetts		28	Men	Martin Stowell		
Autumn '56	Fremont, Ind.		21	"Persons"			
Autumn '56	Moline and Bloomington, Ill.		9		J. P. Wheeler		
'56	Chicago	Turned back					
'56	New Haven, Conn.	Wabaunsee Co.			Hines		Beecher's Sharpe's Rifle Bible Colony.

'56	Chicago	Scattered from Lawrence	76 started, 50 arrived		Jos. A. Harvey		
Summer '57	Pennsylvania	Wyandotte City					Vol. 7, p. 117.*
Summer '57	Ohio	Wyandotte City					Vol. 7, p. 117.*
'58	Milwaukee		About 42		John B. Coffin		
'58	Ind., Ill. and Ga.		300		Jas. H. Lane		
'58			30		Dr. Weed		
'58	Chicago and St. Louis	Burlingame	50 families of Germans	Men and Women			
'56							"Co. Outing for Kansas."
	Ohio and Indiana.	"Colony," Anderson Co.					

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* Kansas Hist. Col.

To the people of the South, the attitude of the northern people in the Kansas matter seemed to be an endangerment of the economic and social system of the slave states, for the solidarity of that system in the remoter South and in Missouri depended upon the southernizing of Kansas. Furthermore, having won Missouri and peopled it, they looked upon all territory immediately west of Missouri and south of its northern boundary as theirs rightfully. Consequently, for the North to avow it as its purpose to settle Kansas with northern men and thus northernize it seemed to southerners a meddling in affairs distinctly southern. Finally the rumor gained headway through the South that the North intended sending armed colonies to take forcible possession of Kansas. These things stirred the South to excited action.

In the columns of the newspapers and in public addresses the colonization of Kansas by men of southern sympathies was urged upon the South as a duty. This agitation resulted in the forming of "Emigration Societies," "Blue Lodges," "Friendly Societies," etc. Companies of men who promised to become settlers were gathered together and money was raised by subscription to sustain them in the enterprise.

One of the best organized attempts made by the South was that originated and led by Major Jefferson Buford, who gathered about 400 colonists in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The following broadside published Nov. 25, 1855, in the "Spirit of the South", Eufala, Georgia, and copied by request in southern newspapers explains the intentions of the organizer:

TO KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

"Who will go to Kansas? I wish to raise 300 industrious, sober, discreet, reliable men capable of bearing arms, not prone to use them wickedly or unnecessarily but willing to protect their sections in every real emergency. I desire to start with them for Kansas by Feb. 20th. To such I will guarantee the donation of a homestead of 40 acres of first-rate land, a free passage to Kansas, and the means of support for one year. To ministers of the gospel, mechanics, and those with good military or agricultural outfits, I will offer greater inducements. Besides contributing $20,000 of my own means to this enterprise I expect all those who know me and have confidence in me, and who feel an interest in the cause to contribute as much as they are able. I will give to each contributor my obligation that for every $50 contributed I will within six months thereafter place in Kansas one bona fide settler, able and willing to vote and fight, if need be, for our section or in default of doing so, that I will on demand refund the donations with interest from the day of its receipt. I will keep an account of the obligations so issued, and each successive one shall specify one emigrant more than its immediate predecessor, — thus, No. 1 shall pledge me to take one emigrant; No. 2, two; No. 3, three, etc., and if the state makes a contribution it shall be divided into sums of fifty dollars each and numbered accordingly.

"Here is your cheapest and surest chance to do something for Kansas, — something toward holding against the free-soil hordes that great Thermoplyae of southern institutions. In this great day of darkness, nay, of extreme peril, there ought to be, there needs must be, great individual self-sacrifice or they cannot be maintained. If we cannot find many who are willing to incur great individual loss in the common cause, if we cannot find some crazy enough to peril even life in the deadly breach, then it is not because individuals have grown more prudent and wise, but because public virtue has decayed and we have already become unequal to the successful defense of our rights."

The Buford colonists reached eastern Kansas after a triumphal progress through the south, during which the population of the towns through which they passed turned out to receive them, to present them with evidence of approval, and to cheer them on. The colony did not long maintain its integrity after reaching its destination, some of them returning to their homes, while others remained in Kansas as adventurers, or as settlers upon their own responsibility.

Another type of southern colonization schemes is exemplified in the project of one Mr. Skinner, of Missouri. His plan was to establish a plantation in Kansas. And in order to do this he brought from Jackson county, Missouri, a colony composed of a few families and some unmarried men. The men were to preempt claims and afterwards sell them to Mr. Skinner, the preemption laws making it impossible for one individual to appropriate more than one section. The Skinner colony remained for some time, but the success, doubtful at best, was interfered with by the triumph of the free-state cause.

A few planters, not members of any colony, came bringing their slaves, but such property was too insecure to warrant any general movement on the part of the southern planters, and those that did come seldom remained long.

Many more, however, coming without slaves and bringing their families with them became permanent settlers. These were usually unrelated to any organized attempt at colonization, but were parts of the westward home-seekers' movement. By 1860 there were living in Kansas 82,889 persons who were born outside of Kansas; of these about one-third, or 27,277, came from states regarded as southern, being slave states; 90.14 percent of the southern contingent came from states on the northern border, and it is highly probable that their going to Kansas had a motive quite different from that which actuated the people in such as the Buford colony. It was to seek free homes. From all the remoter states of the south only 2,689 came to Kansas to remain beyond 1860.

Missouri furnished more than a third of those of southern nativity, or 11,356. This may be accounted for by the nearness of Kansas to Missouri, by the Missourian familiarity with the resources of Kansas, and by a community of interest, thought by the people of Missouri to exist between the two states.

The economic reason why the settlement of Kansas meant much to the people of Missouri may be inferred from the following: "The emigration of Indian tribes from east of the Mississippi river to the territory west of the Missouri opened the way to a more or less permanent and growing market for the animals and field products of western Missouri. The erection of agency and mission buildings for the various tribes in the new settlements greatly enlarged the local industries, and not only gave employment to large numbers, but furnished markets for the products of forests and fields and the introduction of new lines of industry. Machinery came into vogue and the Missouri river became a veritable highway. Money began to circulate, and it was possible for the residents of the Missouri frontier to realize that new markets had been established at their doors. Following the new location of the Indian tribes came the establishment of the military posts by the United States government; and with these a greatly enlarged market for all the products of a western Missouri farm, so near at hand as to save excessive transportation charges. The extra demand for transportation of animals, oxen, horses and mules, created almost a new industry, hastened migrations, and enlarged the area of cultivated land. The construction of buildings, and furnishings at the government posts stimulated industry in all directions, and gave to slave labor a new value. Following these things came the war with Mexico and the opening up of the fur trade with the territories recently acquired, as the result of this war. Western Missouri now became the very center of a commercial activity unknown elsewhere in the west. Every farm, large or small, bristled with new activity. Every bushel of grain and every animal found a ready and profitable market with the recently developed demands."

In 1870 there were 61,052 persons living in Kansas who were born in the southern states; of these Missouri sent nearly half, or 23,829. Those southern states lying upon or near the Ohio-Mississippi river system were the ones that contributed more than the southern states in the heart of the cotton belt. The Civil War was naturally a great interruption to movements of home-seekers, but after that was over southern men again took up their part in the work of peopling Kansas in response to the superior economic advantages offered.

In the total of southern born in Kansas in 1880, we find that the economic paralysis that followed the close of the Civil War resulted in the dislodgment of large numbers. There were in Kansas in 1880, 123,602 persons of southern birth, of whom more than 100,000 came from Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee. It is likely that many left their native states because of the social friction that grew up as the result of the embitterment of the South, for it is well known that there were many Union sympathizers, particularly in the states in the vicinity of the Cumberland mountains. They saw in Kansas, which possessed a similar climate to that in which they had been reared, which offered cheap homes, and which was committed to the kind of institutions they had hoped to see established in their own states, a new home in every way commendable.

In the ten years from 1880 to 1890 Kansas drew more largely from such southern states as Georgia, though the increase from the Cumberland mountain states was very considerable. The total for 1890 was 116,119, a figure which received little increase up to 1900. Southern immigration of white people has scarcely held its own since 1890. While before 1890 the chances, largely speculative, were very favorable to new comers, after that date, the available resources having been thoroughly exploited, and the city-building, railroad-building period having come to an end, the inducements to settle in Kansas were displaced by the attractiveness taken on by other states or territories.

Going back to 1854, it may be said that northern migration is accounted for by the great desire of the freeholder for a landed estate of his own, however small; by the diminishing of opportunities for gaining easily a living and a competence; and by the crowding of the population due in part to great natural increase and to the influx of European immigrants. Coupled with these was the well advertised suitability of Kansas for the accomplishment of the economic prosperity to which the people of the country were devoted. Furthermore, in the earliest days, and with a few, the sentimental interest in the establishment of "free institutions" was an influential factor in the peopling of Kansas.

In the early northern migration there were military-political colonies, economic colonies sometimes having political intentions, family groups, groups of neighbors, and independent individuals.

Some of the migration in groups, and by far the least important as far as numbers are concerned, was the result of agitation throughout the north. In Kansas in territorial days there was some violence and many threats of violence, a phenomenon quite commonly observed in a frontier community. But the juncture of political events had focused the attention of the country at large upon the happenings of Kansas. The improvements of the printing-press and the establishment of telegraph lines and railroads had developed the newspapers of the country and facilitated the transmission of intelligence to an extent quite unprecedented in the United States. Kansas was the first new, large field for the exercise of these new powers upon a national scale, and the news agencies made the most of their opportunity, with the result that Kansas gained a wider notoriety than any other western state has done. The public mind was kept in a continual foment for about six years after the opening of the Territory to settlement. The "Kansas refugee" was brought forward to tell his experiences with "Border Ruffianism," the "eye-witness" sent accounts of what he saw, thought he saw, or wished to see; members of the national legislature delivered long and impassioned oration on the "Kansas struggle," and the spectacle of "bleeding Kansas" was held up before the country to be gazed upon.

Ambitious politicians took advantage of this state of affairs to further some essentially political ends. The military-political colonies that sprang up in many places, some of them destined never to reach Kansas, were a result of this political activity. Of these J. H. Lane's "Army," gathered up in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, was an example. The members of such a "colony" were at best, adventurers, few of whom became permanent settlers. Such movements probably kept away more people than they contributed to the population of Kansas, for they helped to create an atmosphere of strife and uncertainty which the bona fide settler dreads.

The economic colony, often having a political aspect, was a more common mode of peopling Kansas and generally effective. It possessed the advantage of insuring the colonist against economic misfortune and personal danger. The originator of this form of colonization was Mr. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Thayer traveled through New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, during the years following the entrance of his first colony into Kansas in the Spring of 1855, speaking in furtherance of his plans and forming local as well as national Kansas committees. These committees furnished colonists for Kansas from all parts of the country. Mr. Thayer assisted in organizing the New England Emigrant Aid Company, which sent out altogether about 585 persons, mainly residents of Massachusetts. The first party left Boston March 13th, 1855, the second on the 24th of the same month, and the third on the 27th. On April 10th and 17th the third and fourth parties were dispatched, while some small parties went from April to July.

The Thayer plan of "business anti-slavery" was outlined in a prospectus of the New England Emigrant Aid Co. as follows: "The emigrant suffers whenever he goes alone into his new home. He suffers from the fraud of others, and from his own ignorance of the system of travel and of the country where he settles; and again, from his want of support from neighbors, which results in the impossibility of combined assistance or of any division of labor.

"The Emigrant Aid Co. will relieve him from all these embarrassments, by sending out emigrants in companies and establishing them in considerable numbers. The Company proposes to carry them to their homes more cheaply than they could otherwise go, to enable them to establish themselves with the least inconvenience, and to provide the most important prime necessities of the new colonies. It will provide shelter and food at the lowest prices after the arrival of the emigrants, while they make the arrangements necessary for their new home; it will render all the assistance that the information of its agents can give; and by establishing emigrants in large numbers in the territory, it will give them the power of using at once those social influences that radiate from the church, the school, and the press. For these purposes it is recommended:

"First, that the directors contract immediately with some of the competing lines of travel, for the conveyance of 20,000 persons of Massachusetts to that place in the west which the directors shall select for their first settlement. It is believed that passage can be obtained in so large a contract for half the price paid by individuals. We recommend that emigrants receive the full advantage of diminution of price and that they be forwarded in companies of 200, as they apply, at these reduced rates of travel.

"Second, that at such points as the directors select for places of settlement, they shall at once construct a boarding house and a receiving house in which 300 persons should receive temporary accommodation on their arrival, and that the number of such houses shall be enlarged as necessity shall dictate. The newcomers and their families will thus be provided for in the necessary interval which elapses while they are making their selection of a location.

"Third, that the directors procure and send forward steam saw-mills, grist-mills, and other such machines as shall be of service in a new settlement, which can not, however, be purchased or carried out conveniently by individual settlers. These machines may be leased or run by the Company's agents. At the same time it is desirable that a printing press be sent out and a weekly newspaper established. This would be the organ of the Company's agents, would extend information regarding its settlement and would be from the very first an index of that love of freedom and good morals which, it is to be hoped, may characterize the state now to be formed.

"Fourth, that the Company's agents locate and take up for the Company's benefit, the sections of land in which boarding houses and mills are located, and no others; and further, that whenever the territory shall be organized as a free state the directors shall dispose of all its interests there, replace by its sales the money laid out, and declare a dividend to the stock-holders.

"Fifth, that they may then select a new field and make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free state of this union."

Imitations of the New England plan sprang up throughout the North. Many colonists went to Kansas in organizations such as that founded by Mr. Thayer and his associates, though sustaining no organic connection with it. The response of the North was spontaneous and quite independent of what any particular group of promoters did in the matter. However, the New England Emigrant Aid Company having been capitalized at $5,000,000, besides many other similar companies with a combined capitalization of many millions more, the impression went abroad that a great deal of money was about to be expended in the development of the state, by founding towns, setting up mills, building school houses and churches, etc. Many settlers were thus influenced to go to Kansas, though they did so of their own volition and without the assistance of the Emigrant Company.

Families and groups of neighbors from the beginning formed by far the largest and most important part of Kansas emigration. These small sympathetic groups, comprising not more than a few families or heads of families, were not participants in any crusade, neither did they proceed under the espionage of a land company, but were simply home-seekers on their own account. Again and again in personal narratives it is revealed that the idea of emigrating originated with someone whose occupation yielded him but a marginal return. Possessed of a strong individuality and being of an enterprising, active, and perhaps adventurous disposition, such a one would visit the new territory, be impressed by the favorable opportunities there presented, and decide to avail himself of them; upon his return home to arrange for removal to the new field he would seek, generally with success, to interest a congenial relative or neighbor. Shortly a small group, mutually helpful and bound by the ties of kinship and neighborliness, or perhaps of a common religious belief, would set out on its long wagon or steamboat journey.

The following three narratives may be regarded as illustrative of typical immigration into Kansas.

1. "I started for Kansas in February, 1857, from Davenport, Iowa, in company with three brothers, one being married and one sister of theirs, all from Nova Scotia."

2. "In the month of October, 1854, Eli Wilson, Benajah W. Hiatt, and myself met at Richmond, Ind., at the Friends' yearly meeting, and agreed to go west and examine these new territories, which had been open for settlement for only a few months. In the early Spring of 1855, Benajah W. Hiatt and myself, having sold our farm in eastern Indiana, made preparation for removal to the new western territory, leaving our families behind us until we could make locations to suit us, and proceeded by way of Indianapolis to New Albany on the Ohio river, where we took passage on the Ohio river steamer for St. Louis. Eli Wilson's wife and a portion of his family went with us, he having with some of his boys, gone some time previous for the purpose of putting in crops on lands rented of the Shawnee Indians near Friends' missions, expecting to make location with us when we found one that seemed suitable.

"We finally found a section of well-watered country, interspersed with groves of timber, and open unclaimed prairie land, sufficient to form a large settlement, just west of Big Stranger Creek, and lying between Fall and Walnut Creeks, some four miles apart and from twelve to eighteen miles from the fort or city.

"The spring and summer soon passed; and after planting sod-corn, sowing wheat, and building two cabins on the prairie on our quarter sections, we left our claims in the care of friends, and returned to eastern Indiana for our families. Our friend, Eli Wilson, had removed his family during the course of the summer, and was living on his claim adjoining ours. Also his married sons, James and John Wilson, had arrived before us from Indiana, and were settled on their land, and we began to have quite a company of Friends about us.

"Benajah Hiatt moved into his cabin on the prairie; and early in the spring Vierling K. Stanley, a young man of our acquaintance from Indiana, coming in, we employed him for a teacher, and our first school, — probably one of the first north of the Kansas river away from the principal towns, — was opened in the cabin in the timber.

"Col. Walker went to Kansas about the time we did, with the Barbers and others from New Paris, Ohio, only six miles from Richmond. Jake and Joe Sinex, sons of Capt. Sinex, were also from Richmond and I had known them from boyhood. Uncle Charles Dickenson, George Dickenson, and Thomas Newby, with their families, removed from Richmond and made locations in the spring with us.

"With the Spring of this year, 1856, came many more of our friends, — Henry Worthington and wife — the latter afterward taught school for us, — Jesse D. Hiatt and wife, — young married folks, — Moses Harvey and family, Willis Robards who married Rachel Bales, — now Rachel Woodward. These all settled pretty close together, near the head of Fall Creek. John and Asenath Kenyon with their families also came this year. More friends came in 1859, among them Anthony Way and family — his wife and daughter died soon after coming — Ansel Rogers, an old and able minister of the Gospel, with his family and married sons, also settled with us. Lydia Butler, now Hinshaw, came back with me on my return in 1860."

3. Mr. F— talked freely of his early days. He first came to Kansas in the late summer of 1873. He then sought out a brother-in-law who lived at Holton, Jackson County. He had come in response to the urging of his sons, just growing into manhood, and of his wife, who was anxious that their sons should have a bettter chance than that furnished in the Indiana neighborhood. Mr. F— said, "The boys thought they would like to try a new country, and my wife, too, wanted to come. We had a farm in Indiana of 140 acres, but the land was worn out. We could make a living on it, but that was about all. Our place was four miles from the railroad and back from the main wagon road. I had tried to sell out but nobody wanted to buy that kind of land. While I was gone to Kansas with a view to finding a suitable place to settle, the boys had

put up a sign at the main wagon road, "Farm for Sale". A man in our town who had some land in Kansas saw the sign and as he wished to get rid of his western land, called to see me on my return. His land had no improvements at all, was near a railroad, and was composed entirely of unbroken prairie bottom. My farm in Indiana had on it a good house and other buildings. He proposed to trade his 160 acres for my 140, and, to compensate me for the improvements, offered $250 in addition. But I told him I guessed I could not do this, as we had no cash in hand to improve a farm and stock it. His business interests were in a near-by town and as he was anxious to sell he raised the money consideration to $500. This we accepted and prepared immediately to move."

The northern states that participated most generally in the peopling of Kansas were Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan. Of course, other states responded but always with a mere handful as compared with the aforementioned states.

This group of nine states had contributed in 1860, 50,228 persons; in 1870, 163,980 persons; in 1880, 466,382; in 1890, 558,590; and in 1900, 480,932 persons.

They are named above in the order of the size of their Kansas emigration, an order which has been maintained since 1860, with the exceptions of Ohio and Nebraska. In the case of the former which stood first and second up to 1890, there was an apparent cessation in the movements of Ohio people to Kansas after 1890. The reasons for this are not yet discovered, but it may be surmised that it is due to the practically filled-up condition of Kansas, to the attractiveness of other new fields, and to a dimunition in the reasons for emigration. With the falling off of emigration to Kansas from eastern states there has been a corresponding increase in emigration from the nearby states which began to assume considerable importance in the eighties and has steadily increased since, surpassing that of older states.

The immigration of the white people of American birth reached its maximum before 1890, and since that time there has been a falling off, due to many causes, among which are the semi-aridity of western Kansas, the great crop failures of

1888 and 1893, the opening of Oklahoma lands about 1890, the diminution of speculative activities in connection with natural resources, and the end of the city building and railroad building period.

The white people of American birth have distributed themselves quite regularly over the Kansas area, according to economic opportunities. Being all of the same race, speaking the same language, and believing in the efficacy of certain fixed forms of institutional life, economic forces had free play in determining the distribution and density of the American born whites. One finds representatives of many commonwealths in any section. And while the commonwealth nativity of their new neighbors has meant nothing in determining the choice of a location, except during the few years preceeding the Civil War, immigrants into Kansas found pleasure in the fact that some natives of their own former state were in the vicinity, a pleasure which often led to closer social relations in after years, and tended to produce in a community where there was a sufficient number of such people of common origin, a certain degree of similarity in thought and action.

Climate has been the great determining factor in the distribution of American born whites, especially such aspects as the rainfall and the atmospheric conditions affecting vegetation. In the first choice of a location those conditions of soil and climate that bore the closest resemblance to the conditions just left behind in the old state were preferred, because the more perfectly new conditions are understood, the greater are the chances of success.

The old overland routes of trade and passenger transportation are the arteries today along which population is densest. And this is because the first trade routes followed the line of least resistance very much as population is disposed to do. The old Santa Fe and Oregon trails lie through the parts of Kansas more densely populated today.

Naturally, the railroads have been the most potent artificial factors in the distribution of people. Nearness to the line of the railroad meant ready communication with the rest of the world, and this communication has always been a prime requisite to western people. The Kansans have not been only hunters and trappers seeking to get as far as possible from the habitations of their neighbors in civilization, but have sought rather to extend as much as possible civilization upon what seemed to them an improved plan.

CHAPTER V. THE EUROPEANS.

There were in 1850, about a million and three-quarters of Europeans in the United States, coming for the most part from England, Ireland, Germany and France. These had settled almost entirely in the northeastern states, particularly along the Atlantic seaboard. Though in comparatively small numbers, their presence was felt by those of American parentage, who were sensitive to the economic and social competition which the arrival of Europeans in large numbers might entail. Hence the rise of such political parties as the "Know Nothing" in 1854. And it is scarcely to be doubted that the presence of an increasing number of foreigners was one of the causes for the migration westward of many American born persons about the middle of the nineteenth century.

But the immigrating peoples had come to make America their home; they knew the language spoken, and they had many ties which would bind them to their adopted country. Consequently, they were as ready as the Americans to recognize in the trans-Mississippi region a good opportunity for home building and fortune making, and they entered very largely into the westward trend of population after the occupying races were cleared out of the way.

The immigrants were as a rule of a hardy disposition, having little to lose and hoping to gain much. They became as good pioneers as their American cousins. This was notably true of the great Irish immigration which followed the succession of famines in Ireland about 1840. To about the same degree was it true also of the English, Germans, and others that had come to America from European states which offered to this overplus of population only contracted economic and social opportunities.

From the outset, the foreign born element has been present in the population of Kansas. When the first census was taken in 1860 there were more than 12,000 such living in Kansas. By 1890 the maximum had been reached, being then 147,835. Since that time the number has decreased by 20,000.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Africa	....	18	34	29	22
Asia	4	6	7	127	45
Atlantic Islands	9	10	11	18	9
Australia	....	40	75	96	82
Austria (proper)	87	448	1,285	2,384	3,517
Belgium	52	199	432	808	985
Bohemia	....	105	2,468	3,022	3,039
Brit. America	986	5,324	12,536	11,874	8,538
Cent. America	....	1	53	10	4
China	....	....	35	113	38
Cuba	....	2	21	30	8
Denmark	70	502	1,838	3,136	2,914
Europe (unspecified)	122	....	58	61	17
France	510	1,274	1,821	2,236	2,012
German Empire	3,137	12,775	28,034	46,423	39,501
Gibraltar	....	....	1	....	....
Grt. Brt. and Ireland	5,833	19,923	35,052	41,990	26,804
Greece	....	1	....	4	17
Greenland	....	1	1	....	....
Holland	45	300	749	872	875
Hungary	....	38	291	721	650
India	....	9	32	59	31
Italy	15	55	167	616	987
Japan	....	....	....	3	2
Luxemborg	....	103	310	32	59
Malta	....	....	9	....	....
Mexico	14	63	58	68	71
Norway	223	588	1,358	1,786	1,477
Pacific Islands	2	....	2	25	12
Poland	69	169	1,200	394	751
Portugal	....	4	17	15	20
Russia	13	56	8,082	9,801	11,019
Sandwich Islands	2	3	4	3	....
South America	1	8	95	62	64
Spain	3	4	24	39	39
Sweden	122	4,954	11,207	17,096	15,144
Switzerland	260	1,328	2,668	3,820	3,337
Turkey	1	4	8	5	37
West Indies	12	20	41	29	29
Born at sea (and other countries)	....	29	102	130	266
	11,592	48,364	110,186	147,937	122,422

The Germans and Austrians, having arrived together and in large numbers ever since the opening of Kansas to settlement are found everywhere. Industrious, thrifty and not venturesome, they are well calculated to succeed upon a soil such as that possessed by Kansas. While preserving in the main their language and manner of living, they are not averse to mingling freely with English speaking people. Even though living in the midst of a changeable, radical population they still retain their conservative habits of thought and action, withstanding the spirit of change and speculation.

With the exceptions of those in Ellsworth, Barton, Ellis, Rush, and Rawlins counties, where they follow agriculture, the Austrians are settled in or near large towns.

The great Scandinavian immigration into the northwest has extended as far south as the northern half of Kansas, where there is a large element of these people. The Swedes far outnumber the others — the Norwegians and the Danes. They are frugal and industrious, and, possssing these characteristics, are well calculated to win a livelihood in such an environment.

The English, pentrating everywhere, attracted by all opportunities for economic betterment, have accommodated themselves to the environment much as those of American birth have done. They have been versatile enough to survive in every condition of industry and climate, taking readily to the isolated life of the plains, drawn there by the unusual profits of cattle raising. They have helped, too, in developing the gypsum deposits of the very arid southwest. To them there appeared little need of colonization because of their familiarity with the language and institutions of their adopted country. Besides, Englishmen are to be found in all counties.

As with the English, so largely with the Irish and Scotch. The Irish, however, having as a race less capital at their command, are found to prefer the counties with large towns in which presumably many Irish people are found. But they, too, are found in all localities of any extent. The occasional austerity of the climate has not effectually driven back the characteristically hopeful Irish, who have usually managed to retain a foothold under the most trying circumstances.

The Scotch, accustomed in their native habitat to coping with a rugged country out of which a bare living is won only after very arduous toil, find Kansas relatively easy to live in.

The Russians and Poles exhibit colonization in the most pronounced form that exists in Kansas, a fact that is doubtless due to the dissimilarity between these nationalities and all others, and to the efforts of railroad companies in securing them as purchasers of their land grants. All the Russians and Poles are gathered in about twelve of the 105 counties.

These communities, particularly those of the Russians, reproduce as faithfully as possible the conditions and arrangements of the fatherland. Of these nationalities the Russian "Memnonite," fleeing from military service, are the best known. They retain tenaciously the language of their native country.

The Canadians, especially those who speak English, have distributed themselves over the state in obedience to the climatic conditions and to the productivity of the soil. Practically the same circumstances govern them in Kansas as govern the natives of the United States.

However, the French Canadians, knowing English less perfectly and finding it difficult to forego certain religious customs and forms have, as it were, clung more closely together. In three counties, it will be observed, they present this phenomenon — in Cloud, Rooks, and Graham counties.

Of the Swiss communities, the most important are found in Nemaha, Marshall, Dickinson, and Saline counties, and there is also, in the far southwest, in Hamilton county, a group of nearly a hundred.

The Swiss born element is not holding its own at the end of the first generation; the number of new arrivals does not equal the falling off due to death and removal.

The Bohemians live in agricultural colonies, apparently preferring the soil and climate of north-central counties, though Rawlins in the west on the Nebraska line has a colony of them. Evidently they do not care at all for city life, since they are mostly peasants with simple tastes and a low standard of living. They attempt to retain their own language, mingling with other nationalities only for commercial purposes. Their group settlements are to be accounted for by the fact that they have been induced by agents of some transportation or land-holding company to go to Kansas to settle.

The people of French nativity, attracted before 1890 to any promising part of Kansas, have been easily discouraged by ensuing disasters. Partly because they are inclined to speculative enterprises the French today live in those counties that contain mineral resources, though some representatives of the race are content with agricultural pursuits.

Nearly half the Welsh people in Kansas are found in the counties that have deposits of coal — Osage and Lyon.

The Italians, even in this agricultural state, seldom take up agricultural pursuits. They are employed in mining, railroad building, and upon public works, and were found in 1900 in greatest numbers in Cherokee, Crawford, and Osage counties. In these localities they live in communities and work in gangs, but are not a permanent element of the population.

The people of Holland are most numerous in Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Leavenworth, and Atchison counties, their number increasing but slightly in the state as a whole. Apparently they have receded before the excessive dryness of western Kansas.

The Belgians have avoided the semi-arid western counties. Though, one notable exception to this avoidance is furnished by Ness County, but even from this the Belgians have recently receded. They are grouped in the central counties, choosing those that contain some city of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

In the appendix the counties are arranged in general from east to west, the first one, Doniphan, being the most northeastern. Each county in the list is either farther west or farther south than the one preceding.

From these lists of foreign population distributed by counties it would appear that the following facts of general application are set forth.

(1) Density decreases toward the west.

(2) Segregation exists to the greatest degree among peoples whose languages are most widely different from that of the more numerous English speaking races.

(3) For the period of forty years the counties containing cities of 10,000 and up show the greatest increase of foreign born.

(4) Extreme aridity attracts almost no foreign born.

(5) Unless the number of any given nationality in a county reaches the proportion of a colony, the number decreases by removal and by death, tending to become zero in the average life of the immigrant in America.

(6) Foreigners have peopled Kansas by groups and colonies rather than as individuals acting independently.

(7) A nucleus started in 1870 has had a continuous existence.

(8) Only those most evenly distributed have amalgamated with the native population, thus influencing the type.

CHAPTER VI. THE NEGROES.

Up to the end of the Civil War, the movements of the negro population of the slave states were surreptitious, for, most of them being enslaved, the status of all was affected and freedom to change at will their place of residence was practically non-existent. And the negroes, the most timid and dependent of the races inhabiting the United States, tolerated conditions often most unsatisfactory rather than incur the risks attending a change to a new environment. Besides, having little knowledge of the geography and resources of the country at large, they hesitated, even when free to go at will, to do so. In consequence, the negro population remained practically stationary within the slave states except as they were influenced in locally shifting about by their white neighbors.

The movements of the negroes in the "free states" had but one main consideration, namely, to avoid the south. They kept carefully away from the territory within which slaves were held, and never ventured without ample protection into any new and unorganized part of the country. For example the population of Kansas during its territorial days contained almost no negroes. Only 627 persons classed as negroes were enumerated in Kansas in 1860, and of these more than one-third, or 252, lived in Leavenworth, a town on the eastern border of the state, having a population of 7,177. In Leavenworth these negroes were undoubtedly engaged in some form of menial or personal service, not being in any sense immigrants as were the white people.

The history of negro migration within the United States records no migration on a large scale undertaken by them independently and in advance of any other race. Moreover, they have never contended in arms with any occupying race for territory which they wished to occupy for themselves. In these respects they are quite distinct from all others, with the possible exception of the Asiatics, who have up to the present followed the same dependent methods in peopling American territory. The negroes have always followed the pioneers of other races, they themselves never becoming pioneers. It may be said that their migrations are essentially those of a semi-servile race.

Further, the negroes followed the westward moving whites only afar off, since the pioneers in the first few years of their occupancy had little need of the personal service the negro could render. The white pioneers were people of simple tastes that needed little ministering to, their occupations were such as depended upon personal exertion for success, the people themselves had been reared to work and toil even at the most arduous tasks, they believed in the nobility of the lowliest labor, and were commonly possessed of too small surplus to warrant expenditures for wages to negro servants and hired laborers.

Later, however, with the increase of wealth, the passing of the pioneer period, and the diversification of occupations the opportunities to enter personal service are increased and result in an inflow of negroes from all parts of the country. This usually takes place in about ten years after the first settlement by the whites.

The number of negroes in Kansas increased from 1860 to 1870 from 627 to 17,108, to 43,107 in 1880, 49,710 in 1890, and to 52,002 in 1900.

The first seventeen thousands of negroes that sought homes in Kansas during the Civil War period and immediately afterward did so not only because of the economic opportunities there open to them, but because of a feeling of security in a state which had been a battle ground for their cause, upon which the friends of freedom had won. The negro race felt, though perhaps unconsciously, that the institutions of the new state were not unfavorable to them. And it is certain that immediately after receiving their freedom they mistrusted their former masters and feared that in some way they might again be enslaved. Of course this fear was not shared in by all, especially by those who were attached to the white families with whom they had been living, nor by those too ignorant to appreciate the difference between freedom and slavery. But those negroes who lived near the border of slave territory, being more intelligent regarding the resources and possibilities for them in the nearby free states, imitated the population movements of their white neighbors. They felt, too, that they would be safer if they lived outside of the border slave holding state in case there should be any reversion to slavery. Furthermore, the extraordinary demand in the rapidly filling new state, Kansas, for such labor as the negro furnished, induced many Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee negroes to go to Kansas in search of a higher rate of wages than prevailed in the economically stagnant South.

The immigration of negroes in the seventies increased phenominally, aggregating in 1880 43,107, due in large part to the need for many thousands of unskilled laborers upon public works, in building operations in large towns, and to the demand for farm laborers when farming is done on a large scale. Such farming, sometimes of a speculative character, was very frequent in Kansas betwen 1870 and 1885. But the succession of drouths that began in 1886 and continued, with interruptions, until 1894, put an end to the illusions regarding the capabilities of the soil in furnishing a basis for quickly won fortunes. These disasters had a clearly traceable effect upon the immigration of non-land-holding classes, who were the unskilled laborers that had been attracted from other states by the high rate of wages. They lived in the cities and not permanently, at least, in the rural districts. The negroes belonged to this class of the inhabitants, which, being unattached to the soil, is the first to recede before any unfavorable condition of climate. They are the most mobile of all classes.

Consequently, there had been a slow rate of immigration of negroes from other states since 1880. In 1890 the number had increased, as noted above, to 49,710, and ten years later to 52,003. Of the latter number 21,837 were Kansas born. The remainder, 30,102, had come from the following states in the following numbers:

Missouri	7,638
Kentucky	5,638
Tennessee	5,131
Mississippi	1,677
Virginia	1,441
Texas	1,336
Alabama	1,403
Arkansas	710
Louisiana	691
Georgia	599
Illinois	435
South Carolina	381
Ohio	380
Indian Territory	326
Indiana	237
All others	1,079
	29,102

CHAPTER VII. INSTITUTIONAL LIFE.

In Kansas there are four great classes of institutions, the legal and political, the educational, the religious, and the fraternal. Participation in some is voluntary, in others involuntary. The founders of Kansas society, coming largely from the north and committed to what were termed "free institutions" sought to secure that balance between the voluntary and involuntary elements in their institutional life which would yield to each citizen the greatest degree of liberty in the pursuit of happiness. Hence in the educational system, for example, up to the end of primary education each person must participate, but from that point he may elect either to remain a participant in those institutions founded and maintained by the state, or he may ally himself with individualistc educational institutions; he is free, in the third place, to leave altogether the state system, only paying, if he possesses real property, a fiscal contribution to its support. Further, some institutions are entirely voluntary, as the church, while participation in others is throughout their whole extent involuntary, as the jury system.

In the growth of the legal system there have been three periods; of preparation, corresponding to the territorial days; of establishment, corresponding to the first twenty years of statehood; of extension, corresponding to the two decades, 1880 to 1900.

Having set out on a principle of "squatter sovereignty" the snarl in Kansas grew out of difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this principle. To each, the North and the South, the other seemed guilty of perversion. To the Southerner the case stood much as Senator D. B. Atchison, writing in 1855 expressed it, "Was it right for the Abolitionists, one thousand miles off, to come to Kansas to vote us out of the territory, and wrong for the people of Missouri, living in sight of her green hills and broad prairies, to go there to secure their homes? We will protect ourselves." To such as held this view the neighbors of a territory possessed a prior claim to fix its organic law, which should in turn determine its institutions. The sounder element of the South were moved by the instincts of self-preservation. On the other hand the northern men took the stand that territory is a common possession in which the remotest citizen shares equally with the nearest. To them armed invasions of the Missourians were outrages to block the due course of law, every one of which only "stimulated emigration and made more firm the determination that Kansas should be free."

As a consequence, a body of definite statute law universally recognized, did not exist during the territorial period. But in unavoidable litigation — mainly between rival claimants to land,— the common law was relied upon. In administration of justice, where personal liberty and safety were concerned, a rough form of the Mosaic code was in vogue. Trespassers against life often paid in kind the penalty, exacted in the most severe and summary manner. Personal disputes, frequent in the disturbed territory, were as a rule submitted to the arbitrament of mortal combat. But with the adoption of the Wyandotte Constiution, Oct. 4th, 1859, and admission into the Union Jan. 29th, 1861, the nature of the organic law was settled.

The supremacy of the statute law is due to the thoroughness with which legislating is done. Subjected for a period to confusion, the legislators who were to be governed by the laws they were framing, wished it to be understood clearly what their intentions were. Because the formulation of the constitution had been preceded by a preparatory period of discussion, criticism, and conflict, the legal system has upon it the stamp of certainty. Evidences of great deliberation are noticeable. The well-digested form of the constitution is due, in great part, to the experiences of the constitution makers in other state legislatures, and as members of earlier territorial legislatures. Being familiar with former experiments, the people of Kansas well knew what they wished to avoid and what to secure.

In the Wyandottte constitutional convention, 13 were natives of Ohio, 7 of Indiana, 5 of Pennsylvania, 5 of Kentucky, 4 of New York, 3 of New Jersey, 3 of Vermont, 2 of Massachusetts, and 2 of Maine. Four were foreigners, from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany respectively. The 44 members from 9 older states brought together varied conceptions of a good constitution. In balloting on the constitution which should be used as a basis, Ohio received 13 votes, Indiana 12, Kentucky 6, Pennsylvania 2, Iowa 2, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Maine 1, Minnesota 1, Oregon 1. The Leavenworth constitution and the Topeka three each. Though the Ohio constitution of 1850 was adopted as the model, "many other constitutions were in the hands of the delegates, and sections peculiarly adapted to conditions in Kansas were appropriated from them. Among those mostly drawn from were that of Michigan of 1850, Iowa of 1857, Wisconsin of 1848, Illinois of 1848, Indiana of 1851, Minnesota of 1857, New York of 1846, Pennsylvania of 1838, Kentucky of 1850, and the earlier Kansas constitutions framed at Topeka, Lecompton, and Leavenworth."[1] The constitution became in consequence a mosaic derived from many sources.

The executive power was strengthened by a limited veto. A State Superintendent of Public Instruction was added to the list of executive officers. The size of the Legislature was fixed midway between the large assemblies of the eastern states and the small legislature of the middle western states. The article on the judiciary was original, being adapted to Kansas conditions. Following the example of other new states education was given a separate article. For the first time in the history of state constitutions banking and currency were accorded special treatment. Economy and simplicity were the ends sought in making local and general elections simultaneous. The salaries of officials were fixed at a medium amount. Though there is great centralization of power in the legislature, local concerns are assigned for settlement in local tribunals, as, for example, divorce contests. State charities as well as education are liberally endowed with funds and land.

The state is organized rather on the county system of Virginia than upon the township system of New England. On account of the sparsity of population, the unusual area of the state, the existence of much territory in the western part of the state unorganized into counties, and the abuses and irregularities of county seat rivalry, the county received more careful attention than did the township. The township in such an area and with such a widely scattered population was an inconvenient and inefficient unit, too small and too numerous for state purposes, and too large for local purposes. The school district bears to the whole the relation which the township does in older northern states. Their enthusiasm for education led the legislature to pay much attention to the soundness of the organization of the educational unit. To have given equal prominence to the township would have seemed needless multiplication of units. Furthermore, the social needs of the people have been better supplied by the school district.

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[1] "Sources of the Constitution of Kansas." Hist. Col., Vol. VII.

In territorial days there were but two well-defined political parties. The only issue was slavery. With the deciding of that issue, not only did the two parties as such cease to exist, but many of the adherents of one, the pro-slavery, left the state, and few of its adherents helped in later days to people the state.

The emigration that secured possession of Kansas was in sympathy northern Republican, which organization has had a continued existence. In times of social peace and economic prosperity the Republican party has been in the majority.

The independent political party under different names has at times manifested overwhelming strength. Its organization has changed continually. At ordinary times it is composed of three or more political parties each pursuing its peculiar ends without being connected with each other. But when a common danger, — moral, financial, or political, — has threatened, a kind of league has been consummated, the result of whose united strength is an overturning of the existing regime. Such were the prohibitory movements of 1880 and the populistic of 1890.

The new western states not only imitated the educational policy of the eastern states, but also extended the idea of the public school, making of it more distinctly a state institution. In the east the free school, supported by compulsory taxation, had been successful in achieving the ends sought, namely, a rudimentary education which secured in the individual a measure of economic efficiency and to the state an intelligent citizen. But the system in the east was limited both in its scope and endowment. Western men, appreciating the efficiency of state education in the primary schools, reasoned that the best as well as the most economical education, in high schools, and colleges, could be furnished by the state. The current belief was that complete educating of its youth was a proper function of the state, that a well-trained body of citizens was a benefit in which all shared, and to the growth of which all should of right contribute as taxpayers. Convinced of the correctness of these views the then forming western states set about the extension and differentiation of the system. This western plan embraced not only the primary and high school, but as well the colleges for classical and agricultural education, schools for teachers, and for advanced work in the sciences.

In order properly to endow this extensive system, a portion of the landed domain was set aside. In the Northwest Territory this idea had been successfully incorporated with the land system, — which served as a precedent and as a model for imitation. The western states embraced many millions of acres of unoccupied, though potentially valuable land. Encouraged by the national government, a liberal portion was set aside as the inalienable inheritance of the public school. School funds, increased by the sale of part of lands given to railroads were established. Not only was this done but specifications were outlined, fixing upon the purpose to which certain land or funds should be devoted.

Kansas people were in the midst of forming their institutions when this movement was making its greatest headway, and their educational system bears its full impress. Emigrants to Kansas, particularly those from the north were determined upon schools — the best within their power — which would embody their ideas of efficiency and equality. Good schools stood next in importance to good laws.

The first schools were those maintained as missions for the Indians, by religious denominations. But the forerunner of the present public school was the settlers' "subscription school", a neighborhood enterprise initiated and supported by private effort. In Soldier township, Jackson county, "the first school in the township was taught by Miss Huldah Allen in 1859, in a claim-house, and was supported by private subscription. The first school-house was built in 1861 by private enterprise, each person contributing his share of logs and labor". In Osage county a subscription school of 17 scholars taught by Mrs. Seward in her own home was held during the summer. Another was held in the winter of 1869-70 in an Indian's deserted house, and later in the house of Mr. Samuel Holyoke.

The institution being without a suitable house the settlers were often at great pains in providing one. Homes were used for its first sessions, or houses of various descriptions were rented; the depot of a railroad was in one village used for a time. As early as possible a building of its own was provided for the school. Sometimes the community did this unassisted, but frequently subscriptions from such outside sources as railroads were sought and employed. The great landselling railroads, understanding the power of an established school to attract desirable purchasers, assisted in its establishment. "The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad with its usual generosity, came to the assistance of the people, (in an unorganized county, the population being unable to levy taxes) and told them that it would give them $300 and the land on which to build the school-house if they would raise as much more money. The money was raised and each man in the neighborhood helped in the erection of that historic school-house."

In all sections the founding of a school followed closely upon the establishment of the first homes. "The first school of Whiting was organized in August, 1870, the first residence having been erected a short time before." According to a resident of Decatur county, the public school was the first neighborhood institution thought of by the people.

In order that on its financial side it might work automatically, Kansas placed it upon as solid a foundation as possible. The result, in 1900, is thus indicated, "State Superintendent Nelson estimates the value of school property in the state as $2,336,158. In round numbers $7,500,000 constitutes the permanent endowment for the support of the common schools. The state spends annually for education approximately $10,000,000."[1]

In addition, the institution is so systematized as to secure the least unwieldiness possible. The administration is entrusted to a local board of directors, usually three in number, to a county superintendent, and a state superintendent, all elected by popular vote for two years. In local school affairs the community enjoys autonomy, the directors sustaining no organic connection with those of any other community. But a point of contact for the communities grouped in a county is provided in county supervision. This is an attempt to secure in one elective officer, known as the county superintendent, unified control of the county educational policy. To promote uniformity of teaching and work is his main duty.[1] In interpreting the educational needs, possibilities, and ideals of the people the county superintendent is influenced from above by the state superintendent, who is a high executive officer of the state, the functions of whose office are similar to those of the county superintendency, except over a wider field. The State Legislature looks to him for advice in school matters, and his influence ramifies throughout the whole system, extending even into the field of private effort. The purpose of this office is educational and social unification on a large scale, — the guidance of every part by the whole. Uniform text-books, their free distribution among the indigent, and equal distribution of school funds, are examples of legislative action to secure this end.

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[1] Kas. Hist. Col., Vol. VII, p. 514.

Being in operation in all communities, whether of native or foreign born, one of the important social functions of the public school is assimilation. Other languages than English soon give way. The first generation of children of foreign parents allow the parental tongue to fall into disuse, the second forgets it. American customs, and manner of dress are imbibed by the young. Family relations and even religious ideas are altered by the influence of the school. Similarity of tastes, of economic ideas, of amusements, and of preferred modes of social action are without doubt furthered by the educational system. It schools the population in social action, being the one universal instance of cooperation. Religion in the Union Sabbath school, and neighborhood culture in debating societies and lecture courses, owe to the public school a meeting place and an encouraging public sentiment. The school house is also occasionally used as a meeting place of the people of the district for the consideration of political matters, for the distribution of charity, and for the propagation of ideas of public morals, reform, and policy. In short the school system furnishes the plan and ground work of nearly all social action. In warning the public against too great centralization the institution has performed a noticeable service. Peculating politicians, both state and local, and great book companies at times find it easy to divert in their favor the power centralized in one individual or group.

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[1] Cowley county for instance, containing 1,090 square miles in 1899 had 150 school houses with a total of 172 rooms, each of which must be visited once between October and May. The county "Normal" under the supervision of the county superintendent promotes a uniform preparation for teachers.

Educational institutions controlled exclusively by individuals and private corporations occupy usually the fields of art, music, and classical culture. Those in which the first two are taught are almost solely individualistic, as the attention of the state is concentrated upon a utilitarian education, even classical culture being thought little of in many quarters. Higher education is, for the most part, under the surveillance of the churches. Denominational colleges have been scattered throughout the state, only a few of which maintain a vigorous existence, because those institutions are not adapted to the demand for a low-priced, short-cut, practical education. The real, though often disavowed, purpose of the denominational college, to bring its students by the influence of religion into conformity with its peculiar type, militates against its acceptability. The denominational college, being the conservator of culture and an advocate of "Christian tone" in education, performs a valuable service for future society should there ever be a reaction from utilitarianism. At present, however, those institutions producing a social and economy efficiency are preferred to those operating in a narrower circle.

The significance of these institutions is the gathering together of constituent societies possessing each its peculiar characteristics and enhancing the same from year to year. Some of these societies prefer emotionalism, some rationalism, while still others emphasize some particular attitude toward the legal or economic system round about them. Nearly all stand for some peculiar dogmatism and social morality. Being convinced of the accuracy of their own system even to the extent of unsociability with all others who differ, the opposite of co-operation results.

All three classes of individualistic educational institutions are but meagerly endowed and must in consequence keep up an energetic struggle for existence by solicitation for patrons and money. Strife and competition are engendered, dividing the community, and hindering the civic development of the towns where the colleges and academies are located.

Education and culture among adults are furthered by a variety of associations. Chautauqua "assemblies," promoted in the interests of towns by local committees of citizens acting in a semi-official capacity, are one of these. Being on the one side a scheme for advertising the town and for creating a demand for merchandise, they are on the other a stimulus to social and intellectual life.

Women's clubs, meeting frequently to discuss topics in literature, science, and politics, and sometimes interesting themselves directly in civic and social welfare, include the majority of the women of culture of the larger towns, and though occasionally giving rise to petty strife are as a rule productive of healthful emulation. These clubs by their annual delegate meetings mingle the people from the different towns and cities.

Farmers' "institutes," meeting annually in many counties for the dissemination of knowledge of agricultural methods, not only educate, but also by enabling the farmers to participate in intellectual life, render them more contented, and less jealous of the town and its privileges.

Debating clubs and lecture courses perform a similar function. Nearly all towns that are county seats are visited every winter season by a series of popular lecturers and concert companies brought by local committees in correspondnce with the "lecture bureau" which operates so successfully in the west. Though partaking of the nature of amusements the lecture courses are of educational value.

Institutions for the promotion of religion are as varied in form as elsewhere in the United States. These branches are found in all communities and their influence is exerted widely. The northern population from which the Kansas population was drawn was largely Protestant and had not drifted completely away from New England Puritanism with which it was remotely connected. The religion of the Northwest Territory was practical, at times emotional, and always humanitarian. Indeed, out of the humanitarian[1] movement of 1830 grew the actual strife over slavery which meant so much to Kansas. In this discussion the churches of the north bore a prominent part, giving to response for men and money a religious turn. As a consequence, though, many who went to Kansas cared nothing for church or religious tenets, those who remained to give a complexion to permanent Kansas life included a majority of those who had denominational attachments, and individualities strong enough to assert them. Vigorous churches were thought by the original population to be necessary adjuncts of a strong institutional life. The church was in the same category as the law court and the school.

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[1] "In the summer of 1830 the waves of revolution rolled again over Europe. The rights of man and brotherhood of man, and the soveriegnty of the people were the principles which pressed again to the front." "The Middle Period", p. 244.

Since the day of its early establishment the church has been the forum for the discussion of public questions, and the place of consolidation in times of disaster and failure. The predominence of the church is due in part, also, to the enterprise of its founders. In the annals of Kansas one very early encounters the Methodist "circuit rider" and the "Baptist preacher" holding revival meetings in winter, and camp-meetings in summer. Upon their work the founders builded. Sharing in the prevailing optimism they brought into existence more organizations than are warranted by later demands.

The predominence of numbers is difficult to ascertain. In some rural districts all but a few are members.[1] Each village has its church, often more than one.[2] The proportion of church members to the population of a county is illustrated by Wabaunsee county, as follows:

Denominations.	Organizations	Edifices.	Members.
Baptist	5	1	150
Catholic	0	2	450
Congregational	4	3	250
Free Methodist	1	1	4
Friends	1	1	84
Dunkards	1	0	18
Lutheran	1	4	300

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[1] "Nearly everybody was a church member" in a Decatur county community. The same may be said of communities composed almost entirely of church colonies, such as Mennonites.

[2] Netawaka, a village of 300 inhabitants, has three religious denominations and a union Sabbath school. Maple City, a village of 300 residents has two churches. Oxford, a village of 600 residents has three churches. Lawrence, having a population of 12,000, spends annually on churches $40,000.

Denominations.	Organizations	Edifices.	Members.
M. E.	17	11	0
Ref. Pres.	1	1	89
			1,345

Population of county, 1892..........................	10,888
Population of largest city..........................	1,000

Those who do not come even indirectly under the influence of the institution are few. "A life-long familiarity with New England, which has had a world-wide reputation for its moral and religious character, enables the writer to say that he has never known a community with an equal population to be freer from open vice, and where respect for and attendance on the ordinances of religion are more prevalent than in this city, (Holton). Its numerous churches are capable of furnishing sittings for the entire population." [1]

During the "joint crusade" of the winter of 1900-01 the churches were the assembling places of mass-meetings, and the crusade led by the ministers became in certain localities a religious one. The Methodist and Baptist churches were most often mentioned in this connection as being the centers from which emanated the crusading spirit.

A population variously derived and sparse, finding itself after the recession of the tide of transients confronted with the necessity, if it would have a church, of a mutual abandonment of preferences and prejudices, has found it difficult to keep intact old lines of demarkation. Denominationalism has been generally weakened, exclusiveness broken down, and union effort has resulted. "The first Presbyterian church, Dodge City, was organized in 1879. There were only a few members of any church in the town; two Presbyterians, two Baptists, one Congregationalist, one Methodist. This little band met together and decided by vote to which denomination they would attach themselves.[2] A sod church without a floor was the first edifice of its character in the neighborhood (in Decatur Co.) and in it met a union Sabbath school until a doctrinal split over baptism took place.[3] All rural Sunday schools, being practically a congregation, are union in character and meet in the district school house or other public building."

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[1] Newspaper correspondence.

[2] Live Stock Journal, Jan. 31st, 1888.

[3] Personal interview with former resident.

As a center of social authority and instruction, and of steady concentrated feeling; as the preserver of social purity and humanitarianism; and as a social critic the church has performed its principal social functions.

Deriving its power from a source considered higher than conventional law, it has not hesitated, on occasion, to put even the magistracy under a ban. The social instructions of its ministry, heard everywhere, are attended by many as authoritative.

A habit of concentration induced by attendance upon the ordinances of religion has been retained, rendering easy the diverting of intense feeling in the direction of some social action which has to do with immediate social welfare.

Being intolerant of open degradation and corrupt practices, the church has suppressed their manifestation. The underworld of immorality remains the underworld, and is not allowed to tempt openly the unsuspecting. Unusual social purity is believed to have resulted from this. As a critic of flagrant violations of social and moral laws the church has been uncompromising and denunciatory. The social regime, having been inaugurated largely by the church, must be subjected to its scrutiny, and if all other methods are of no avail physical force is employed in correction of any variation of that regime. This actual and potential attitude restrains forces which would otherwise lay siege to the social life of the state.

The denominations which one finds most frequently are those which from the beginning maintained the most vigorous propaganda. They are the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist, the United Brethren, the Christian, and the Presbyterian. Of these the first two have been the most energetic in capturing the unoccupied field. The Christian church is especialy strong in the northern Rock Island towns, scarcely any of which are without a Christian congregation. The Swedes and Germans have carried their church with them without extending it. In McPherson, Harvey, Marion, and Sedgwick counties the Mennonite church holds complete sway, while the River Brethren and Quakers have kept their church unchanged, without seeking to impose it on others.

The close-federated Protestant church has survived most generally because close connection with churches assured aid in times of disaster. Few, if any, churches exist today that do not sustain an organic connection with similar organizations elsewhere in the Commonwealths.

With respect to the characteristics of the social mind of the groups comprehended in the separate churches the organizations may be classed as follows:

M. E. Baptist U. B. Christian	emotional moralist.	Pres. Cong. Luth. Cath. Dunkard Friends Universalist	less emotional doctrinal.

From the first group came naturally the most forceful social utterances and action.

Societies and institutions which have for their object the promotion of some phase of moral life are closely connected with the church, being made up largely of its membership and working often through the church. Such are the State Temperance Union, The Womens' Christian Temperance Union, Local Temperance Leagues, Law and Order Leagues, Law and Enforcement Leagues of Kansas, etc. These are often extensive in their organization, having branches in all townships. The Temperance Unions are permanent, while the Law and Order Leagues spring up at a time of imminent danger.

The fraternal institutions take on many forms. They include the Masonic Lodges, those of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of P., Redmen of America, Woodmen of America, the G. A. R. Posts and the Labor Unions. The total membership of all these is unascertained though it probably includes the majority of the adult males.[1] In the larger cities the labor unions include nearly all men engaged in skilled manual labor.

Desire for social intercourse and recreation, and economic betterment are the social ties which bind these groups together. A guarantee of these benefits is, in fact, the inducement to enroll.

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[1] Membership of the Masons in 1901, 20,740.
Membership of the I. O. O. F. in 1901, 25,397.
Membership of the K. of P. in 1901, 11,961.
Membership of the G. A. R. in 1901, 13,351.

Resting upon the principle of brotherhood, in times of social stress peace between the members of a given organization is assured; sympathy for the unfortunate and practical helpfulness are stimulated; the value of social effort (in state-embracing benevolent establishments) is impresed upon the member in particular and upon society in general. At annual delegate meetings the mingling of men from different towns results in more than local brotherhood. The tendency of the fraternal institutions is toward integration, homogenity, and sociability.

CHAPTER VIII. ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL MIND.

By social mind may be understood the sum of ideas held in common, which are simultaneously — or nearly so — susceptible to a stimulus, and as such give rise to similar response. There is therefore a social mind of the people of a state, of a river basin, of a county, of a town, of a neighborhood, of an organization. As diversity of birth, of early training, and of occupations increases, the number of ideas held in common decreases, and the social mind is more simple in constitution and less limited in its scope of action. As integration progresses, as similarity of birth, of education, and of environment arise, the more does the population approximate homogenity, the more numerous do its ideas become, and the more extended are its activities. The social mind of a Commonwealth has therefore at all times an individuality, though changing, distinct from that of any of its parts. The fact that large bodies of men scattered in different communities are harder to stir into social action than a large body in any one community is due to the few and simple ideas composing the social mind of the former. The Commonwealth of Kansas in its modes of action and in the activities themselves displays characteristics which are possessed only in part by any of its many constituent counties, towns, neighborhoods, or societies.

There took place from the beginning distinctive combinations of inherited and educational tendencies, with differently constituted experiences acquired in institutional life both before and after the entrance into Kansas of the population and with a new environment. The data are not at hand for proportioning these elements, but their potent existence can not be doubted. Only the issue of the battle is clear. The predominating race is Saxon, the institutions are free, and the environmental conditions, once so capricious, have become less so. Neither is it possible dogmatically to ascribe to the Kansas social mind characteristics continually and universally valid in the same degree. But it is allowable to note those which at given periods have been in actual ascendency, while others, previously or subsequently manifested, may have been present only potentially. Let the attempt be, therefore, to deal solely with the social mind on the side of its manifested characteristics, seeking in some measure to analyse them.

The principal ideas to which the social mind has been responsive are infringement of statute law, opportunity for speculation, welfare of the individual and the family, a fellow being's need of help, legislation as a remedy for economic ills, the employment of force as a method of settling a dispute over social practices, participation in great waves of popular feeling, the existence of contaminating influences, the possibility of initiating new methods of social action, toleration for types of mind which vary from the conventional worthlessness of mere precedent, and lastly, social betterment as a duty.

There is in the first place great regard for statute law, a trait shared by all permanent settlers, but which especially distinguishes the New England contingent, who with their sympathizers planted themselves firmly in opposition to the "bogus" legislature of 1857. The first concern of every community after suffering for a time the outlawry of the criminal class dominating the frontier towns, was to rid themselves of these law-breaking members of society. A resident writing from a frontier town of the 70's says, "Strangers gather here during the cattle season from all parts of the United States. It is they that commit the crimes and not our own actual citizens — the latter have come to stay and are people of the best class." Of the city's population of 2,000, 60 were professional gamblers. Law-abiding citizens were much desired by the bettter elements of society. The surreptitious, but often bold violation of the statute prohibiting the sale of intoxicants culminated in the crusade of 1901. So wrathful were the correcting measures taken that they seemed to border on anarchy. The emphasis is put not only on the letter, but also on the spirit of the law. The struggle over law enforcement between the larger eastern border cities and the rest of the state is perennial. The former contain the great body of those who disregard the law. In Topeka in Aug. 1902, intoxicants were being dispensed illegally in a hundred different places. A similar condition existed in other cities, from which, as centers, radiate illegality, earnestly opposed by the rural districts, which are at present in the majority. A reception was given in Holton in July, 1894, in honor of five young men who secured the arrest and conviction of the "jointist".

Closely connected with reverence for statute law is an eagerness to get justice done. The social mind is courageous in making up for the seeming deficiency of the law. Not only have summary capital punishments been resorted to, in order to secure punishment, but those who have figured in them have been allowed to go unpunished.

In the presence of unusual economic opportunity the social mind has been highly imaginative. At times enterprise and speculation have gone to lengths of unreasoning extravagance. Oberlin being started, town sites became as thick as sun flowers. Osage Co. has been called "the Golgotha of still-born cities". Every locality has had its "boom" period. Indeed there have been times when the whole state was under the influence of speculation, as for example the period when railroad lines were so rapidly projected. The Santa Fe cities, Emporia, Newton, Wichita, Eldorado, Winfield, and Arkansas City are illustrations, cities in which for a time fabulous prices reigned. The plans of the towns were large enough to accommodate many times their present populations. Residences were built at great distances from the present center of the town. College buildings, erected to accommodate thousands of students, now have but a handful in them. Men felt it an honor to have a town named after them and to thus perpetuate a name was often one of the motives for founding a settlement. But cities born in a day were short-lived, for as soon as the enterprising Yankee spirit saw farther on seemingly better opportunities, the town of his latest making was abandoned.

Especially in its economic system the social mind has been individualistic and familistic. The original population in seeking homes had for their apparent purpose to provide an inheritance for numerous children. Throughout their institutional life the principal aim has been to establish such as will assist the individual to prosper. Laws have sometimes bordered on the paternalistic. The populistic legislation of 1890 is a case in point. Schools for the defective and delinquent have been established not only to secure better care for the afflicted, but also to ease a family burden.

Humanitarianism in transient personal relations, a characteristic commonly met with among pioneer western people, is due to the imminence of misfortune. The poor and destitute receive voluntary neighborhood assistance. 25 out of 125 counties do not have sufficient poverty to warrant the maintenance by taxation of a "poor house". Co-operative stores and "exchanges" growing out of the "granges" and populistic movements are a part of this mutually helpful attitude. The social attitude toward women is most kind. They are admitted to the professions, and in local affairs have gained nearly equal political rights. Even in the most troubled days when the border ruffians were frightening back prospective settlers, wagons containing women were not detained.

The people, frequently impoverished, displayed from the beginning a readiness to depend upon external aid. Emissaries have been sent to the older states to solicit help, committees have been formed in all stricken localities to receive supplies from abroad, and "the aid" was received by great numbers among whom were the undeserving. Kansas in her earlier territorial days came to be regarded as the ward of the nation, an object of philanthropy, and the begging habit thus fostered continued during crop failures. It has never entirely disappeared. Educational institutions are founded largely on the generosity of non-residents, who are importuned even today to continue their benefactions.[1]

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[1] A. W. Pitzer writes to Rev. N. L. Rice, from Leavenworth, Mar. 14, 1861: "There have been, and now are, destitution, privation, and suffering. Probably not less than $1,000,000 in cash, clothing, food, and seed have been sent to Kansas. The basis for this estimate is this:

New York legislature	$50,000
Pennsylvania legislature	30,000
Wisconsin legislature	5,000
New York City Com. collected	40,000
Central Relief Committee	5,000
Central Relief clothing, etc	10,000
United Presbyterian church	3,000
	$143,000

This leaves out of view the vast sums of money, clothing, and other articles received by private gifts."

In political action the social mind has been at times so radical as to appear erratic. Political majorities are overturned suddenly and the whole complexion of state legislation changed. This is due to the large independent element which is most responsive to economic adversity. A failure of crops presages dissatisfaction with the existing government, and a unification of disaffected elements to secure its overthrow. Populism was a revolt of the Yankee element. Counties that contained many of such a conservative race as the German did not yield to the clamor for a change. The western counties in 1890, filled with young men of aggressive spirit, eager for any change which promised to be beneficial, were the strongholds of political radicalism. In the next place the social mind has been quick to resort, in the solution of a social question, to physical force and drastic measures. In their legal systems men began with cowboy justice and have not wholly gotten away from its influence. Against Indians and desperadoes both men and women were accustomed in self-defense to bear arms. The bravery and hardiness of the early pioneers is a matter of pride and admiration with the present generation who easily imitate the methods of the former. The Crusades of 1901 are a case in point. John Brown is the patron saint of Kansas.

The social mind is subject to contagions, crazes, and crusades. During the first thirty-five years there was seen the craze for building cities and for free land. Crusades against the open saloon have been resorted to at intervals since the beginning. A popular raid on the saloons at Topeka in which several thousand dollars worth of liquor was destroyed took place as early as 1857, and a similar one at Laurence in 1856. The wide-spread temperance movement of 1873 culminated in Kansas in 1879 in a prohibitory law, the passage of which has been followed by a succession of agitations and crusades against its infringement. In such homogenity the bacilli of imitation spread rapidly and even in amusements the trend at any given time is all in one direction. Street fairs in the later 90's and the corn carnivals of the present day are illustrations.

The social mind is readily aroused by the existence of the demoralization of the young, and of the weak. Perhaps few things arouse sooner the public wrath than the threatened return of "the brazen and remorseless saloon-keepers with their retinue of disreputable allies". "For more than ten years nothing has been permitted to exist openly that would be calculated to tempt youth from the path of rectitude and virtue. If there are any vicious practices in the community they are carefully kept from public view, for it is a well-known fact that, once discovered, public sentiment would not tolerate them for an instant, and the iron hand of law would be laid heavily on those who engage in them.

The social mind has shown great confidence in its own initiative. In ante-bellum days, occupying a strategic position, Kansas became accustomed to being the center of interest. The importance of their own acts seemed great to the people, who considered themselves leaders and champions, and exposed to possible martyrdom. This was true not only in the days of slavery agitation, but also later in the midst of moral and political reform. The self-estimate is thus expressed, "I affirm with earnestness and emphasis, that this state today is the most temperate, orderly, sober community of people in the world." "Since Kansas set the example eighteen other states have voted upon prohibition, the aggregate vote being 1,743,329 for and 2,057,385 against."

The fact that Kansas society is yet in the experimental stage makes it tolerant of idiosyncrasy. The population is still cosmopolitan and almost any idea is sure to find a few followers. Criticism of an innovation stands back to see whether something is to come of it. This unreadiness to condemn that which is new creates a favorable atmosphere for propagandists; so that Kansas is looked upon by many as the home of odd attitudes and constructions.

The social philosophy is essentially heterodox. The people are unworshipful of precedent set by other states. A programme must be useful today, else it has no claim to adoption. Such a frame of mind is consonant with the excessive individualism everywhere apparent. Freedom of religious thought, of social life, and economic action contributes to this.

Social betterment is to Kansas a valued privilege and an imperative duty. That the state stands for a vigorous militant social advance is the pride of every citizen. In this ideal the youth are nurtured.

CHAPTER IX. IMPULSIVE SOCIAL ACTION.

Kansas people have shown a marked proclivity for impulsive forms of social action. Their history contains notable examples of a most courageous and even revolutionary spirit. It seems to arise from a belief that a reform can be made out of hand if only the people will that it be so. The ideas of people are formal and any variation from this is regarded as a transgression against the common good. It is more than likely that the New England contingent in the population furnished the impetus in this direction. The New Englanders were people of strong individuality and succeeded in impressing their ideas and modes of thinking upon the rest of the population. A sort of social and moral orthodoxy corresponded in Kansas to the religious orthodoxy of the early colonial period in Massachusetts.

The best known exponent of this social orthodoxy was John Brown, who afterwards came to a tragic end at Harper's Ferry. John Brown typified the public spirit of early territorial Kansas. The John Brown methods were forcible in the extreme. He did not hesitate to fight fire with fire and he was conscientious in it all, always actuated by a motive which if not religious approached it in intensity. His attitude was one of righteous intolerance for what he believed to be wrong. And the John Brown raids and murders carried this to an extreme.

"The very first 'women's crusade' against the liquor traffic of which the writer has ever heard occurred at the foot of Sugar Mound. It was, and ever has been, an unwritten law of that community that the open saloon should not exist or prosper there. Some time before the Civil War this sentiment was defied by a couple of men who seemd to have the protecting influence of the military officer then in command of the troops stationed at and in the vicinity of Mound City. Those men opened a groggery on Main street, in the very heart of the little town. It was not long before it bore fruit. A drunken soldier, crazed by the liquid lightning that had been dealt out to him, proceeded to paint the town and camp in deep carnation colors, and several persons narrowly escaped death from his flying bullets. This, and other cases of similar character, following in quick succession, aroused the indignation of the Sovereign Squats, particularly the women, and it soon became evident that something would be done — but what? Most of the men able for military service were in the army, and the remainder were too few to cope with the arbitrary power of the military officer mentioned. Things were getting worse from day to day. The groggery was an intolerable nuisance to the citizens. Some of the otherwise very best soldiers that ever served their country had already found themselves in the most serious difficulty on account of their conduct while under the demoralizing influence of the drinks obtained there.

"But the women of Kansas never were at a loss for a plan of action in any emergency. One morning a wagon-load of women from the vicinity of Moneka drove into Mound City. They were amply supplied with axes and hatchets, and were soon joined by a squad of their sisters of the "Mound." They marched straight to the open door of the saloon and began filing in. Just then the military officer rode up and, hastily dismounting, made a move to interfere with the women. Hovering near was a Sovereign Squat, whose keen eye and quick perception caught the full meaning of the officer's presence and action, and just as the latter was in the act of interfering in a rude and boisterous manner, he was confronted by the muzzle of the Sovereign's Squat's heavy Colt's revolver and brought to a statue-like posture by the emphatic and, as he well knew, direfully freighted message, 'You interfere with those women by word or act, or move a muscle till I tell you, and I'll blow your head off!' He knew his man, and he did not need to be told that his sole source of personal safety lay in strictly observing the injunction that had been given him. The women drove out the bartenders and the loungers and then deliberately broke every bottle, glass and decanter, and knocked in the heads of every barrel and keg. Having completed their work, they filed out again and proceeded to their homes."

Nothing but a powerful and sustained impulse could have carried into effect the temperance legislation of 1879-1880, which has stood practically as it was for 25 years. The foregoing may be taken as one illustrative example of the events which prepared the way for that unusual legislation which made the sale of intoxicants wholly illegal.

Other examples were of a different kind and consisted in visits to the saloons by bands of praying women who underwent such disagreeable experiences as kneeling to pray in the rooms used for the sale of intoxicants.

These methods of accomplishing results required a devotion to principle which connoted a nearly complete forgetfulness of self or of appearances. The individual and his standing in the eyes of others were forgotten in the highly concentrated state of mind. The comfort of the individual was as nothing, while the welfare of society was everything. The method of furthering this welfare was direct and positive. There was no temporizing or evasion in it. There was no patience for the slow process of social evolution. What was to be done could be done forthwith and must be done.

In all such manifestations then and at later times volatility was lacking. The purpose was a steady one, not severing from the main path until the desired end was attained or demonstrated to be beyond reach. Excitability was lacking, except a suppressed tense feeling which readily passed away with the accomplishment of its object.

This same characteristic appeared in the early nineties in the populist uprising. This time it assumed a politico-economic form but it was the same spirit, nevertheless. The people used the ballot with overwhelming force. Kansas was a stronghold of dissent and a desire for change. The fervor was far-reaching, affecting nearly the entire political complexion of the state during its continuance. Even populist senators were sent to represent the state at Washington. New, drastic, and revolutionary legislation was seriously proposed and even passed. The wave of populist feeling communicated itself to all parts of the state and swept from their moorings many people of conservative preferences. In all respects populism showed itself to be a kind of contagion.

Again in 1901-1902 the temperance riots are a manifestation of the same impulsiveness. These were popularly known as the Carrie Nation joint smashings. But really they were participated in by many people among whom there was no comprehensive organization. And while Mrs. Nation set the example there were many others of a similar temperament who took the suggestion and imitated her with all possible expedition. A wave of imitation agitated the social life of the state. Riots broke out in many places in a zone extending diagonally across the state from the northeast to the northwest.

APPENDIX.

Statistical Tables — Nativity of Foreign-born by Counties.

Blank spaces, no available statistics by counties.

‡ Contains capital city. ↕ Bordering upon the Missouri river. † Nebraskan border counties (Northern). * Oklahoma border counties (Southern). [1] Counties containing cities of 10,000 and up. [2] Counties containing cities of 1,000 to 5,000. Smith to Morton, "Short Grass Country." First ten counties are eastern (Missouri) border counties. Last seven counties are western (Colorado) border counties.

GERMANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	526	588	655	531
↕Atchison[1]	....	837	1,096	1,569	1,189
↕Leavenworth[1]	....	2,448	2,044	3,284	2,916
↕Wyandotte[1]	....	442	452	2,502	2,531
Johnson	....	252	362	437	413
Miami	....	274	431	534	518
Linn	....	111	114	115	122
Bourbon[1]	....	285	320	386	310
Crawford[1]	....	168	287	1,029	929
*Cherokee[1]	....	147	276	290	385
Jeffflerson	....	165	237	278	253
Douglas	....	843	853	1,011	873
Franklin	....	207	209	308	231
Anderson	....	126	257	401	321
Allen	....	157	252	283	320
Neosho	....	114	179	242	197
*Labette	....	114	306	349	292
†Brown	....	198	292	525	509
Jackson	....	175	282	452	407
‡Shawnee	....	362	653	1,304	1,145
Osage	....	120	269	451	361
Coffey	....	70	200	317	279
Woodson	....	180	248	403	351
Wilson	....	87	117	150	133
*Montgomery	....	113	260	351	352
†Nemaha	....	417	570	993	923
Pottawatomie	....	472	744	908	790
Wabaunsee	....	435	675	995	823
Lyon[2]	....	122	382	665	625
Greenwood	....	29	108	165	127
Elk	....	....	109	115	96
*Chautauqua	....	....	45	50	43
†Marshall	....	473	1,038	1,465	1,209
Riley	....	338	503	820	655
Gearv	....	....	....	708	516
Morris	....	57	210	303	256
Chase	....	102	141	224	183
Butler	....	40	331	488	441
*Cowley[2]	....	20	210	275	212
†Washington	....	184	990	1,626	1,420
Clay	....	118	361	650	533
Dickinson	....	287	806	1,099	952
Marion	....	9	400	1,519	779
†Republic	....	14	166	241	171
Cloud	....	49	197	293	240
Ottowa[2]	....	90	165	265	233
Saline[2]	....	147	498	578	442
McPherson	....	9	368	525	432
Harvey	....	....	478	1,315	1,026
Sedgwick[1]	....	37	637	1,643	1,442
*Sumner	....	1	239	302	246
†Jewell	....	1	148	200	191

GERMANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Mitchell		5	458	632	585
Lincoln		24	294	502	488
Ellsworth		84	476	675	585
Rice			255	446	437
Reno[2]			286	589	493
Kingman			87	248	175
*Harper			72	234	150
†Smith			17	406	467
Osborne		1	371	395	333
Russell		8	263	343	270
Barton		2	1,027	1,217	1,001
Stafford			216	318	299
Pratt			25	84	57
*Barber			14	118	72
†Phillips			204	399	414
Rooks			90	113	86
Ellis		114	277	295	228
Rush			206	172	146
Pawnee		23	160	161	108
Edwards			181	177	175
Kiowa				71	45
*Comanche				38	30
†Norton			113	155	122
Graham			58	59	51
Trego		12	77	100	85
Ness			71	116	108
Hodgeman			99	101	98
Ford		35	345	295	224
*Clark			2	26	14
†Decatur			80	264	207
Sheridan			23	99	93
Gove			39	73	48
Lane			14	39	24
Scott				21	22
Finney				63	56
Gray				30	16
Haskell				21	11
*Meade			11	58	35
*Seward				20	5
†Rawlins			57	285	228
Thomas			10	165	133
Logan				68	31
Wichita				42	44
Kearney			11	52	39
Grant				33	19
*Stevens				17	1
†Cheyenne			4	200	129
Sherman			2	175	80
Wallace		51	18	55	14
Greeley				14	8
Hamilton			1	42	23
Stanton				12	11
*Morton				10	4
	3,137	12,775	28,034	46,423	39,501

SWEDES.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	99	76	10	12
‡Atchison[1]	....	120	83	66	52
‡Leavenworth[1]	....	85	71	101	106
‡Wyandotte[1]	....	93	272	889	1,054
Johnson	....	50	65	31	47
Miami	....	37	41	46	64
Linn	....	16	11	16	16
Bourbon[1]	....	58	80	131	91
Crawford[1]	....	36	71	172	149
*Cherokee[1]	....	7	43	48	60
Jefferson	....	5	13	25	23
Douglas	....	390	294	317	213
Franklin	....	140	190	187	140
Anderson	....	....	8	11	8
Allen	....	126	214	279	271
Neosho	....	121	126	187	173
*Labette	....	54	53	98	87
†Brown	....	64	99	60	63
Jackson	....	8	14	14	21
‡Shawnee	....	189	332	860	843
Osage	....	171	542	872	704
Coffey	....	45	17	17	8
Woodson	....	19	9	10	27
Wilson	....	119	127	156	143
*Montgomery	....	25	23	27	29
†Nemaha	....	46	37	31	44
Pottawatomie	....	280	429	533	424
Wabaunsee	....	25	117	121	106
Lyon[2]	....	56	139	179	169
Greenwood	....	84	134	51	61
Elk	....	....	28	23	14
*Chautauqua	....	....	19	5	4
†Marshall	....	171	327	581	477
Riley	....	435	896	1,071	958
Geary	....	....	....	260	180
Morris	....	46	195	407	415
Chase	....	8	37	48	49
Butler	....	5	44	61	53
*Cowley[2]	....	6	36	52	48
†Washington	....	19	245	338	284
Clay	....	44	534	577	489
Dickinson	....	105	251	145	228
Marion	....	2	45	99	71
†Republic	....	31	726	798	730
Cloud	....	....	240	275	240
Ottowa[2]	....	38	59	37	37
Saline[2]	....	108	1,636	1,775	1,382
McPherson	....	364	2,115	2,680	2,507
Harvey	....	....	26	32	23
Sedgwick[1]	....	....	68	106	93
*Sumner	....	....	34	46	30
†Jewell	....	5	202	85	85
Mitchell	....	37	71	46	39
Lincoln	....	7	61	51	51
Ellsworth	....	34	62	67	50
Rice	....	....	40	95	71

SWEDES.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[2]	....	....	50	169	158
Kingman	....	....	7	13	13
*Harper	....	....	5	12	8
†Smith	....	....	32	70	43
Osborne	....	....	32	17	16
Russell	....	....	20	40	35
Barton	....	....	17	10	12
Stafford	....	....	7	....	1
Pratt	....	....	3	12	13
*Barber	....	....	7	10	6
†Phillips	....	....	38	22	40
Rooks	....	....	27	18	25
Ellis	....	3	22	12	6
Rush	....	....	21	13	11
Pawnee	....	....	43	55	74
Edwards	....	....	6	40	27
Kiowa	....	....	....	6	5
*Comanche	....	....	1	....	1
†Norton	....	....	56	30	25
Graham	....	....	6	15	4
Trego	....	....	43	40	53
Ness	....	....	34	9	6
Hodgeman	....	....	8	12	5
Ford	....	4	4	4	9
*Clark	....	....	2	1	2
†Decatur	....	....	32	159	122
Sheridan	....	....	23	15	5
Gove	....	....	16	90	53
Lane	....	....	3	18	8
Scott	....	....	....	2	5
Finney	....	....	....	5	4
Gray	....	....	....	3	1
Haskell	....	....	26	....	....
*Meade	....	....	5	1	....
*Seward	....	....	....	....	1
†Rawlins	....	....	25	250	151
Thomas	....	....	4	47	33
Logan	....	....	....	97	51
Wichita	....	....	....	3	9
Kearney	....	....	....	5	2
Grant	....	....	....	12	5
*Stevens	....	....	....	18	6
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	59	50
Sherman	....	....	....	133	76
Wallace	....	3	19	182	108
Greeley	....	....	....	38	32
Hamilton	....	....	....	16	8
Stanton	....	....	....	....	....
*Morton	....	....	....	3	....
	122	4,954	12,369	17,096	15,144

ENGLISH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	166	154	118	84
‡Atchison[1]	....	393	464	369	259
‡Leavenworth[1]	....	20	103	648	465
‡Wyandotte[1]	....	112	400	984	880
Johnson	....	201	167	162	130
Miami	....	130	163	123	101
Linn	....	114	121	120	102
Bourbon[1]	....	178	175	248	143
Crawford[2]	....	82	202	623	639
*Cherokee[1]	....	104	249	768	690
Jefferson	....	70	154	151	121
Douglas	....	408	325	319	233
Franklin	....	146	228	205	132
Anderson	....	89	117	125	90
Allen	....	68	118	111	116
Neosho	....	118	100	166	83
*Labette	....	178	192	232	142
†Brown	....	143	274	203	165
Jackson	....	96	139	139	108
‡Shawnee	....	237	631	1,025	762
Osage	....	518	1,239	905	569
Coffey	....	110	191	118	92
Woodson	....	40	60	63	849
Wilson	....	74	123	90	58
*Montgomery	....	103	162	156	134
†Nemaha	....	166	285	281	231
Pottawatomie	....	154	231	201	153
Wabaunsee	....	67	149	178	120
Lyon[2]	....	471	707	307	232
Greenwood	....	10	156	178	158
ELK	....	....	76	55	44
*Chautauqua	....	....	85	49	37
†Marshall	....	141	375	339	249
Riley	....	146	234	148	109
Geary	....	....	....	303	207
Morris	....	39	224	171	133
Chase	....	1	121	152	97
Butler	....	50	193	192	152
*Cowley[2]	....	15	184	229	144
†Washington	....	92	206	223	141
Clay	....	345	697	679	481
Dickinson	....	79	349	331	239
Marion	....	11	186	189	134
†Republic	....	42	237	236	148
Cloud	....	57	219	154	111
Ottowa[2]	....	124	298	274	201
Saline[2]	....	82	256	225	155
McPherson	....	4	125	131	69
Harvey	....	....	219	206	163
Sedgwick[1]	....	29	239	493	344
*Sumner	....	....	239	239	170
†Jewell	....	3	143	164	107
Mitchell	....	14	168	110	87
Lincoln	....	20	103	96	63
Ellsworth	....	....	131	145	100
Rice	....	....	142	178	124

ENGLISH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[2]	....	....	304	354	304
Kingman	....	....	57	113	65
*Harper	....	....	38	103	57
†Smith	....	6	209	169	142
Osborne	....	6	162	167	116
Russell	....	....	222	150	104
Barton	....	....	146	138	97
Stafford	....	....	96	94	77
Pratt	....	....	32	66	41
*Barber	....	....	29	122	83
†Phillips	....	....	179	160	132
Rooks	....	....	57	85	53
Ellis	....	56	128	107	63
Rush	....	....	68	36	25
Pawnee	....	9	86	65	41
Edwards	....	....	53	41	29
Kiowa	....	....	192	30	21
*Comanche	....	....	11	16	13
†Norton	....	....	70	128	60
Graham	....	....	76	54	28
Trego	....	5	64	39	22
Ness	....	....	52	68	40
Hodgeman	....	....	23	28	18
Ford	....	5	34	72	42
*Clark	....	....	6	13	7
†Decatur	....	....	47	65	28
Sheridan	....	....	19	67	54
Gove	....	....	12	40	29
Lane	....	....	11	13	7
Scott	....	....	....	4	5
Finney	....	....	....	22	20
Gray	....	....	....	21	7
Haskell	....	....	....	19	5
*Meade	....	....	6	12	8
*Seward	....	....	....	9	5
†Rawlins	....	....	10	71	33
Thomas	....	....	....	40	31
Logan	....	....	....	57	19
Wichita	....	....	....	16	6
Kearney	....	....	5	27	23
Grant	....	....	....	10	4
*Stevens	....	....	....	14	1
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	34	13
Sherman	....	....	....	57	19
Wallace	....	23	10	25	15
Greeley	....	....	....	16	3
Hamilton	....	....	6	27	5
Stanton	....	....	....	12	4
*Morton	....	....	....	13	4
	1,400	7,179	14,748	18,080	13,283

IRISH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	399	304	205	129
‡Atchison [1]	....	393	847	554	387
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	2,548	1,658	1,779	1,226
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	371	738	1,679	1,542
Johnson	....	388	308	266	192
Miami	....	201	261	209	176
Linn	....	110	95	61	37
Bourbon [1]	....	329	205	242	155
Crawford [1]	....	125	236	308	267
*Cherokee [1]	....	149	218	266	231
Jefferson	....	211	237	159	127
Douglas	....	478	314	213	142
Franklin	....	153	183	147	101
Anderson	....	104	169	143	95
Allen	....	158	97	75	77
Neosho	....	294	269	215	160
*Labette	....	104	250	237	174
†Brown	....	152	131	163	117
Jackson	....	127	236	213	142
‡Shawnee	....	234	479	656	483
Osage	....	112	291	249	159
Coffey	....	94	123	119	84
Woodson	....	47	46	67	46
Wilson	....	40	85	61	41
*Montgomery	....	103	193	142	108
†Nemaha	....	....	284	255	172
Pottawatomie	....	203	615	484	333
Wabaunsee	....	28	126	120	71
Lyon [2]	....	103	225	233	176
Greenwood	....	28	143	117	66
Elk	....	....	99	83	59
*Chautauqua	....	....	46	43	22
†Marshall	....	238	435	430	319
Riley	....	83	95	69	53
Geary	....	....	....	341	199
Morris	....	63	81	87	69
Chase	....	27	98	106	76
Butler	....	21	197	162	104
*Cowley [2]	....	382	....	....	78
†Washington	....	65	216	198	156
Clay	....	28	133	147	97
Dickinson	....	147	332	261	245
Marion	....	7	132	108	92
†Republic	....	21	175	79	55
Cloud	....	50	170	171	133
Ottowa [2]	....	52	110	181	120
Saline [2]	....	197	312	267	173
McPherson	....	4	84	62	40
Harvey	....	....	126	132	91
Sedgwick [1]	....	37	210	463	340
*Sumner	....	2	187	144	81
†Jewell	....	3	144	136	89
Mitchell	....	2	99	72	71
Lincoln	....	31	170	122	88
Ellsworth	....	151	131	192	125
Rice	....	....	98	108	95

IRISH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno [3]			151	196	146
Kingman			19	81	43
*Harper			19	66	40
†Smith		3	74	91	71
Osborne			78	73	45
Russell		24	70	50	47
Barton			100	108	81
Stafford			29	43	46
Pratt			15	42	26
*Barber			10	33	28
†Phillips			74	75	48
Rooks			59	41	33
Ellis		301	96	66	49
Rush			41	29	15
Pawnee		38	58	38	29
Edwards			42	42	19
Kiowa				12	7
*Comanche			2	10	7
†Norton			74	74	63
Graham			57	70	42
Trego		56	50	33	29
Ness		2	35	40	28
Hodgeman			26	34	19
Ford		44	59	42	32
*Clark			1	8	2
†Decatur			12	30	22
Sheridan			17	19	11
Gove			22	18	12
Lane			7	23	12
Scott				16	6
Finney				30	23
Gray				12	6
Haskell				5	4
*Meade			4	24	11
*Seward				3	
†Rawlins			16	43	26
Thomas			7	29	17
Logan		100		26	6
Wichita				16	6
Kearney			7	8	9
Grant				6	3
*Stevens			2	10	1
†Cheyenne				29	9
Sherman				26	25
Wallace		113	30	17	7
Greeley				12	3
Hamilton			2	12	11
Stanton				9	2
*Morton		427		14	3
	3,888	10,940	14,608	15,870	11,516

RUSSIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	....	....	1	3
‡Atchison[1]	....	....	17	30	32
‡Leavenworth[1]	....	....	60	55	90
‡Wyandotte[1]	....	....	6	73	152
Johnson	....	....	1	2	2
Miami	....	....	2	3	9
Linn	....	....	....	....	....
Bourbon[1]	....	....	....	2	2
Crawford[1]	....	....	....	....	24
*Cherokee[1]	....	....	2	1	7
Jefferson	....	....	....	4	10
Douglas	....	....	38	12	9
Franklin	....	....	1	2	4
Anderson	....	....	....	3	....
Allen	....	....	11	14	8
Neosho	....	....	....	3	[illegible]
*Labette	....	....	1	1	4
†Brown	....	....	....	7	[illegible]
Jackson	....	....	....	7	13
‡Shawnee	....	....	171	151	506
Osage	....	....	7	7	8
Coffey	....	....	....	2	14
Woodson	....	....	97	58	7
Wilson	....	....	1	2	....
*Montgomery	....	....	....	3	2
†Nemaha	....	....	....	2	....
Pottawatomie	....	....	71	37	88
Wabaunsee	....	....	27	16	19
Lyon[2]	....	....	....	9	64
Greenwood	....	....	....	1	6
ELK	....	....	....	4	....
*Chautauqua	....	....	6	....	....
†Marshall	....	....	2	2	....
Riley	....	....	1	....	5
Geary	....	....	....	14	22
Morris	....	....	142	38	28
Chase	....	....	34	45	11
Butler	....	....	24	86	130
*Cowley[2]	....	....	2	10	6
†Washington	....	....	47	56	19
Clay	....	....	....	10	4
Dickinson	....	....	82	115	255
Marion	....	....	2,224	3,116	2,860
†Republic	....	....	....	97	9
Cloud	....	....	2	....	....
Ottowa[2]	....	....	....	6	....
Saline[2]	....	....	56	37	47
McPherson	....	....	1,183	1,654	1,259
Harvey	....	....	703	776	695
Sedgwick[1]	....	....	7	70	69
*Sumner	....	....	39	2	3
†Jewell	....	....	....	....	29
Mitchell	....	....	4	9	8
Lincoln	....	....	....	....	5
Ellsworth	....	....	38	26	53
Rice	....	....	7	8	9

RUSSIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[2]			352	496	482
Kingman				6	20
*Harper				11	8
†Smith			55		1
Osborne				1	
Russell			350	335	989
Barton			262	293	484
Stafford			4	2	17
Pratt			1	1	1
*Barber				7	1
†Phillips			1	1	5
Rooks					
Ellis			1,231	1,269	1,240
Rush			824	542	762
Pawnee			2	11	38
Edwards				1	3
Kiowa					6
*Comanche					
†Norton					5
Graham					168
Trego			1	3	7
Ness				1	1
Hodgeman					1
Ford			1	13	6
*Clark					
†Decatur				22	11
Sheridan				1	10
Gove				1	9
Lane					
Scott					
Finney				8	3
Gray					
Haskell				1	
*Meade					
*Seward				1	1
†Rawlins				1	6
Thomas					8
Logan				3	1
Wichita					2
Kearney			1	3	1
Grant			8		
*Stevens					1
†Cheyenne				76	120
Sherman					2
Wallace					3
Greeley					
Hamilton					10
Stanton					1
*Morton					
	13	56	8,032	9,801	11,019

CANADIANS (ENGLISH).

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	96	62	36	38
‡Atchison [2]	....	290	268	186	150
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	10	257	224	157
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	109	217	593	421
Johnson	....	147	91	74	50
Miami	....	131	187	149	135
Linn	....	126	59	50	30
Bourbon [1]	....	180	123	138	59
Crawford [1]	....	135	199	183	138
*Cherokee [1]	....	112	146	128	112
Jefferson	....	86	57	42	46
Douglas	....	219	198	132	99
Franklin	....	131	121	94	61
Anderson	....	51	44	47	24
Allen	....	86	87	53	57
Neosho	....	199	171	115	96
*Labette	....	196	168	130	103
†Brown	....	88	161	182	123
Jackson	....	138	130	67	89
‡Shawnee	....	193	308	371	297
Osage	....	101	174	107	83
Coffey	....	54	67	87	61
Woodson	....	86	104	59	55
Wilson	....	68	69	47	30
*Montgomery	....	91	161	101	81
†Nemaha	....	117	171	187	144
Pottawatomie	....	139	262	184	118
Wabaunsee	....	41	98	79	52
Lyon [2]	....	87	213	159	114
Greenwood	....	53	146	118	76
Elk	....	....	100	67	42
*Chautauqua	....	....	38	34	26
†Marshall	....	259	435	402	262
Riley	....	71	145	109	67
Geary	....	....	....	97	74
Morris	....	20	71	76	48
Chase	....	11	65	49	29
Butler	....	42	161	134	62
*Cowley [2]	....	23	198	255	144
†Washington	....	108	376	368	203
Clay	....	98	397	348	154
Dickinson	....	83	446	388	276
Marion	....	5	279	271	163
†Republic	....	14	181	140	84
Cloud	....	74	1,005	1,038	149
Ottowa [2]	....	101	226	175	122
Saline [2]	....	79	302	249	134
McPherson	....	8	171	130	54
Harvey	....	....	165	138	100
Sedgwick [1]	....	41	201	357	195
*Sumner	....	....	250	181	119
†Jewell	....	3	230	149	86
Mitchell	....	10	271	132	97
Lincoln	....	....	74	44	68
Ellsworth					
Rice	....	1	115	126	80

CANADIANS (ENGLISH).

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[3]	....	....	153	182	118
Kingman	....	....	20	52	26
*Harper	....	....	49	100	49
†Smith	....	....	177	125	67
Oshorne	....	....	226	158	66
Russell	....	5	60	54	37
Barton	....	....	68	68	48
Stafford	....	....	40	59	27
Pratt	....	....	42	65	35
*Barber	....	....	34	40	123
†Phillips	....	....	167	114	86
Rooks	....	....	145	196	37
Ellis	....	16	63	55	37
Rush	....	....	25	21	16
Pawnee	....	6	60	37	13
Edwards	....	....	34	26	20
Kiowa	....	....	....	23	7
*Comanche	....	....	6	9	3
†Norton	....	....	110	42	57
Graham	....	....	65	69	19
Trego	....	1	50	15	7
Ness	....	....	50	41	22
Hodgeman	....	....	14	3	....
Ford	....	7	29	27	28
*Clark	....	....	2	13	4
†Decatur	....	....	71	64	44
Sheridan	....	....	30	250	10
Gove	....	....	11	13	6
Lane	....	352	5	14	6
Scott	....	....	....	17	18
Finney	....	....	....	27	6
Gray	....	....	....	13	6
Haskell	....	....	....	2	1
*Meade	....	....	7	14	11
*Seward	....	....	1	7	3
†Rawlins	....	....	21	46	13
Thomas	....	....	1	52	19
Logan	....	....	....	32	18
Wichita	....	....	1	32	9
Kearney	....	....	11	12	13
Grant	....	....	....	5	2
*Stevens	....	....	....	1	....
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	69	24
Sherman	....	....	....	53	23
Wallace	....	10	22	43	2
Greeley	....	....	....	3	1
Hamilton	....	....	....	12	5
Stanton	....	....	....	9	6
*Morton	....	....	....	1	....
	....	....	....	....	7,053
British Americans	986	5,324	12,536	11,874	8,538

Figures for 1900 are for English Canadians only.

SCOTCH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	28	21	11	14
‡Atchison [1]	....	91	92	89	72
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	162	130	168	146
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	14	74	244	205
Johnson	....	52	41	32	31
Miami	....	45	33	31	41
Linn	....	18	16	19	25
Bourbon [1]	....	66	50	63	45
Crawford [1]	....	15	92	353	413
*Cherokee [1]	....	22	67	309	388
Jefferson	....	32	36	28	24
Douglas	....	95	66	64	51
Franklin	....	31	57	86	55
Anderson	....	22	30	42	19
Allen	....	8	29	29	34
Neosho	....	40	44	36	37
*Labette	....	56	56	60	41
†Brown	....	25	35	45	21
Jackson	....	18	26	35	35
‡Shawnee	....	59	115	270	217
Osage	....	35	287	609	319
Coffey	....	10	19	20	23
Woodson	....	1	26	26	15
Wilson	....	30	37	35	24
*Montgomery	....	16	41	31	27
†Nemaha	....	34	68	57	37
Pottawatomie	....	29	69	52	44
Wabaunsee	....	23	51	83	82
Lyon [2]	....	36	70	108	90
Greenwood	....	8	28	36	23
ELK	....	....	44	34	33
*Chautauqua	....	....	16	15	8
†Marshall	....	51	111	100	71
Riley	....	20	25	22	18
Geary	....	....	....	71	48
Morris	....	7	51	53	53
Chase	....	10	47	75	63
Butler	....	7	48	53	53
*Cowley [2]	....	6	49	91	44
†Washington	....	17	56	86	64
Clay	....	27	81	86	60
Dickinson	....	45	121	301	112
Marion	....	4	38	49	27
†Republic	....	....	79	76	57
Cloud	....	28	42	51	38
Ottowa [2]	....	12	54	62	57
Saline [2]	....	47	83	61	44
McPherson	....	2	41	38	22
Harvey	....	....	50	48	43
Sedgwick [1]	....	5	72	145	90
*Sumner	....	....	63	77	47
†Jewell	....	1	33	36	28
Mitchell	....	3	40	35	17
Lincoln	....	2	21	39	31
Ellsworth	....	9	50	71	40
Rice	....	....	30	15	16

SCOTCH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[2]	....	17	59	62	45
Kingman	....	....	10	37	29
*Harper	....	....	5	14	4
†Smith	....	....	31	33	28
Osborne	....	....	34	29	21
Russell	....	9	53	13	13
Barton	....	....	16	18	8
Stafford	....	....	32	17	17
Pratt	....	....	7	11	14
*Barber	....	....	4	8	6
†Phillips	....	....	38	35	18
Rooks	....	....	37	23	17
Ellis	....	22	39	37	14
Rush	....	....	21	14	15
Pawnee	....	....	13	8	5
Edwards	....	....	10	13	3
Kiowa	....	....	....	2	2
*Comanche	....	....	....	6	3
†Norton	....	....	20	20	12
Graham	....	....	26	30	19
Trego	....	4	21	13	7
Ness	....	....	9	22	11
Hodgeman	....	....	26	14	9
Ford	....	7	17	28	12
*Clark	....	....	1	3	1
†Decatur	....	....	16	23	23
Sheridan	....	....	5	16	10
Gove	....	....	2	10	8
Lane	....	....	1	3	1
Scott	....	....	....	1	....
Finney	....	....	....	7	5
Gray	....	....	....	3	4
Haskell	....	....	....	2	1
*Meade	....	....	....	2	2
*Seward	....	....	....	3	1
†Rawlins	....	....	10	22	2
Thomas	....	....	3	18	8
Logan	....	....	....	10	4
Wichita	....	....	....	5	2
Kearney	....	1	....	4	1
Grant	....	....	....	3	3
*Stevens	....	....	....	1	1
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	24	13
Sherman	....	....	....	4	2
Wallace	....	4	7	2	3
Greeley	....	....	....	9	5
Hamilton	....	....	1	6	2
Stanton	....	....	....	1	1
*Morton	....	....	....	2	....
	....	1,488	3,715	5,352	4,219

AUSTRIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	10	See Germans.	7	37
‡Atchison [1]	....	30		54	83
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	68		58	100
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	7		134	724
Johnson	....	25		3	16
Miami	....	1		1	7
Linn	....	3		4	5
Bourbon [1]	....	13		5	4
Crawford [1]	....	1		149	412
*Cherokee [1]	....	2		18	129
Jefferson	....	2		2	7
Douglas	....	3		14	7
Franklin	....	13		44	13
Anderson	....	....		3	11
Allen	....	12		4	2
Neosho	....	4		14	7
*Labette	....	4		3	2
†Brown	....	55		123	85
Jackson	....	4		60	33
‡Shawnee	....	3		58	110
Osage	....	5		18	10
Coffey	....	....		....	....
Woodson	....	6		6	2
Wilson	....	1		6	6
*Montgomery	....	2		1	2
†Nemaha	....	27		5	9
Pottawatomie	....	31		49	25
Wabaunsee	....	2		13	15
Lyon [2]	....	3		26	12
Greenwood	....	....		1	1
Elk	....	....		6	2
*Chautauqua	....	....		5	5
†Marshall	....	53		33	51
Riley	....	....		13	6
Geary	....	....		12	14
Morris	....	....		2	11
Chase	....	....		6	2
Butler	....	....		2	3
*Cowley [2]	....	....		8	4
†Washington	....	1		59	13
Clay	....	....		9	4
Dickinson	....	1		12	12
Marion	....	....		30	34
†Republic	....	19		39	56
Cloud	....	....		27	4
Ottowa [2]	....	....		10	9
Saline [2]	....	3		48	51
McPherson	....	....		14	8
Harvey	....	....		61	37
Sedgwick [1]	....	....		33	49
*Sumner	....	....		16	19
†Jewell	....	....		3	3
Mitchell	....	....		6	4
Lincoln	....	....		2	9
Ellsworth	....	1		18	64
Rice	....	....		9	15

AUSTRIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[2]	....	....	See Germans.	6	23
Kingman	....	....		8	....
*Harper	....	....		14	3
†Smith	....	....		....	2
Osborne	....	....		1	2
Russell	....	....		5	18
Barton	....	....		553	493
Stafford	....	....		7	8
Pratt	....	....		13	9
*Barber	....	....		1	1
†Phillips	....	....		....	3
Rooks	....	....		12	7
Ellis	....	7		116	217
Rush	....	....		97	91
Pawnee	....	....		1	1
Edwards	....	....		2	....
Kiowa	....	....		2	1
*Comanche	....	....		....	....
†Norton	....	....		1	1
Graham	....	....		5	12
Trego	....	....		19	62
Ness	....	....		22	16
Hodgeman	....	....		20	47
Ford	....	....		18	9
*Clark	....	....		....	....
†Decatur	....	....		15	29
Sheridan	....	....		4	5
Gove	....	....		16	5
Lane	....	....		....	....
Scott	....	....		....	....
Finney	....	....		2	2
Gray	....	....		2	....
Haskell	....	....		1	....
*Meade	....	....		....	1
*Seward	....	....		1	....
†Rawlins	....	....		12	50
Thomas	....	....		12	21
Logan	....	....		7	2
Wichita	....	....		8	5
Kearney	....	....		....	....
Grant	....	....		....	....
*Stevens	....	....		....	4
†Cheyenne	....	....		....	1
Sherman	....	....		9	10
Wallace	....	1		....	....
Greeley	....	....		....	....
Hamilton	....	....		3	....
Stanton	....	....		....	....
*Morton	....	....		....	....
	87	448	....	2,384	3,517

SWISS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	94	87	78	76
‡Atchison[1]	....	106	94	50	72
‡Leavenworth[1]	....	136	114	135	112
‡Wyandotte[1]	....	19	54	122	142
Johnson	....	54	30	27	44
Miami	....	19	34	43	25
Linn	....	12	5	9	7
Bourbon[1]	....	17	6	21	15
Crawford[1]	....	1	25	47	23
*Cherokee[1]	....	7	11	11	16
Jefferson	....	72	34	53	36
Douglas	....	67	58	55	39
Franklin	....	5	11	13	13
Anderson	....	3	3	2	9
Allen	....	2	12	19	16
Neosho	....	7	7	16	11
*Labette	....	9	13	16	17
†Brown	....	52	98	111	101
Jackson	....	35	36	39	62
‡Shawnee	....	31	28	52	75
Osage	....	14	25	45	43
Coffey	....	1	55	50	35
Woodson	....	5	18	23	13
Wilson	....	4	12	9	10
*Montgomery	....	4	21	13	21
†Nemaha	....	83	165	276	295
Pottawatomie	....	17	85	74	61
Wabaunsee	....	32	27	68	49
Lyon[2]	....	19	70	40	51
Greenwood	....	5	43	102	97
ELK	....	....	10	9	3
*Chautauqua	....	....	12	11	9
†Marshall	....	12	49	189	167
Riley	....	43	56	48	34
Geary	....	....	....	93	89
Morris	....	6	7	10	6
Chase	....	3	16	27	19
Butler	....	3	20	135	113
*Cowley[2]	....	1	11	25	14
†Washington	....	29	47	142	110
Clay	....	44	125	101	126
Dickinson	....	108	261	358	246
Marion	....	....	21	42	25
†Republic	....	1	20	17	12
Cloud	....	....	13	17	9
Ottowa[2]	....	13	25	25	16
Saline[2]	....	17	30	56	447
McPherson	....	6	21	43	16
Harvey	....	....	17	45	53
Sedgwick[1]	....	5	39	90	66
*Sumner	....	....	39	40	27
†Jewell	....	....	5	18	21
Mitchell	....	....	23	37	26
Lincoln	....	10	33	28	29
Ellsworth	....	4	9	9	5
Rice	....	....	15	17	15

SWISS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno [2]	....	....	21	32	31
Kingman	....	....	6	30	12
*Harper	....	....	4	30	12
†Smith	....	....	55	42	26
Osborne	....	....	61	72	56
Russell	....	7	41	23	23
Barton	....	....	51	29	19
Stafford	....	....	4	5	8
Pratt	....	....	14	9	11
*Barber	....	....	3	20	10
†Phillips	....	....	21	21	15
Rooks	....	....	9	8	7
Ellis	....	4	9	15	13
Rush	....	....	10	6	9
Pawnee	....	1	11	7	16
Edwards	....	....	4	9	14
Kiowa	....	....	....	8	....
*Comanche	....	....	....	....	1
†Norton	....	....	3	1	9
Graham	....	....	6	7	8
Trego	....	....	1	13	10
Ness	....	....	30	32	36
Hodgeman	....	....	9	2	4
Ford	....	5	5	9	4
*Clark	....	....	1	....	1
†Decatur	....	....	2	14	18
Sheridan	....	....	....	10	5
Gove	....	....	3	4	3
Lane	....	....	....	4	1
Scott	....	....	....	2	1
Finney	....	....	....	7	2
Gray	....	....	....	1	....
Haskell	....	....	....	....	....
*Meade	....	....	5	5	4
*Seward	....	....	....	1	....
†Rawlins	....	....	1	19	13
Thomas	....	....	....	16	10
Logan	....	....	....	3	....
Wichita	....	....	....	8	2
Kearney	....	....	1	....	....
Grant	....	....	....	9	1
*Stevens	....	....	....	5	3
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	25	16
Sherman	....	....	....	10	7
Wallace	....	3	....	....	3
Greeley	....	....	....	....	1
Hamilton	....	....	....	1	97
Stanton	....	....	....	1	....
*Morton	....	....	....	....	....
	260	1,328	2,596	3,820	3,337

BOHEMIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	...	...	...	...	1
‡Atchison [1]	...	...	...	12	10
‡Leavenworth [1]	...	...	...	10	16
‡Wyandotte [1]	...	...	...	12	41
Johnson	...	...	...	4	30
Miami	...	...	...	2	2
Linn	...	...	...	...	...
Bourbon [1]	...	...	...	1	...
Crawford [1]	...	...	...	19	17
*Cherokee [1]	...	...	...	...	4
Jefferson	...	...	...	1	3
Douglas	...	...	...	1	1
Franklin	...	...	...	2	36
Anderson	...	...	...	...	3
Allen	...	...	...	...	1
Neosho	...	...	...	...	...
*Labette	...	...	...	...	...
†Brown	...	...	...	14	10
Jackson	...	...	...	...	3
‡Shawnee	...	...	...	29	42
Osage	...	...	...	...	3
Coffey	...	...	...	...	2
Woodson	...	...	...	...	4
Wilson	...	...	...	4	5
*Montgomery	...	...	...	1	1
†Nemaha	...	...	...	33	23
Pottawatomie	...	...	...	20	28
Wabaunsee	...	...	...	2	4
Lyon [2]	...	...	...	5	6
Greenwood	...	...	...	2	8
Elk	...	...	...	...	...
*Chautauqua	...	...	...	...	...
†Marshall	...	...	...	181	141
Riley	...	...	...	67	44
Geary	...	...	...	5	3
Morris	...	...	...	2	1
Chase	...	...	...	1	5
Butler	...	...	...	2	3
*Cowley [2]	...	...	...	4	3
†Washington	...	...	...	186	168
Clay	...	...	...	2	13
Dickinson	...	...	...	8	3
Marion	...	...	...	128	144
†Republic	...	...	...	563	609
Cloud	...	...	...	7	9
Ottowa [2]	...	...	...	55	54
Saline [2]	...	...	...	2	12
McPherson	...	...	...	19	7
Harvey	...	...	...	...	...
Sedgwick [1]	...	...	...	4	9
*Sumner	...	...	...	111	77
†Jewell	...	...	...	58	52
Mitchell	...	...	...	...	2
Lincoln	...	...	...	107	83
Ellsworth	...	...	...	632	641
Rice	...	...	...	...	...

BOHEMIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[3]	....	....	....	1	1
Kingman	....	....	....	....	3
*Harper	....	....	....	77	46
†Smith	....	....	....	9	26
Osborne	....	....	....	10	13
Russell	....	....	....	72	65
Barton	....	....	....	57	60
Stafford	....	....	....	1	....
Pratt	....	....	....	7	1
*Barber	....	....	....	....	....
†Phillips	....	....	....	6	1
Rooks	....	....	....	59	58
Ellis	....	....	....	6	11
Rush	....	....	....	82	110
Pawnee	....	....	....	4	9
Edwards	....	....	....	....	1
Kiowa	....	....	....	....	....
*Comanche	....	....	....	1	1
†Norton	....	....	....	6	5
Graham	....	....	....	....	....
Trego	....	....	....	....	17
Ness	....	....	....	47	....
Hodgeman	....	....	....	4	7
Ford	....	....	....	4	....
*Clark	....	....	....	....	1
†Decatur	....	....	....	60	63
Sheridan	....	....	....	....	1
Gove	....	....	....	....	3
Lane	....	....	....	....	....
Scott	....	....	....	....	....
Finney	....	....	....	....	....
Gray	....	....	....	2	....
Haskell	....	....	....	....	....
*Meade	....	....	....	3	....
*Seward	....	....	....	....	....
†Rawlins	....	....	....	149	111
Thomas	....	....	....	20	7
Logan	....	....	....	1	3
Wichita	....	....	....	....	....
Kearney	....	....	....	....	....
Grant	....	....	....	....	....
*Stevens	....	....	....	....	....
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	4	....
Sherman	....	....	....	10	25
Wallace	....	....	....	2	....
Greeley	....	....	....	....	2
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....
Stanton	....	....	....	....	....
*Morton	....	....	....	....	....
	....	105	2,468	3,022	3,039

DANES.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	34	....	75	61
‡Atchison [1]	....	52	....	43	48
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	31	....	26	21
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	1	....	202	237
Johnson	....	12	....	8	19
Miami	....	4	....	8	7
Linn	....	....	....	5	1
Bourbon [1]	....	8	....	11	6
Crawford [1]	....	6	....	7	6
*Cherokee [1]	....	....	....	16	23
Jefferson	....	8	....	6	5
Douglas	....	16	....	26	24
Franklin	....	6	....	34	35
Anderson	....	3	....	9	11
Allen	....	6	....	14	27
Neosho	....	1	....	21	16
*Labette	....	6	....	28	26
†Brown	....	32	....	37	37
Jackson	....	20	....	104	89
‡Shawnee	....	24	....	45	40
Osage	....	29	....	116	107
Coffey	....	2	....	11	9
Woodson	....	1	....	3	1
Wilson	....	....	....	4	5
*Montgomery	....	5	....	10	7
†Nemaha	....	11	....	29	25
Pottawatomie	....	9	....	27	31
Wabaunsee	....	11	....	61	37
Lyon [2]	....	3	....	87	105
Greenwood	....	4	....	47	20
Elk	....	....	....	8	4
*Chautauqua	....	....	....	3	5
†Marshall	....	26	....	98	114
Riley	....	5	....	63	62
Geary	....	....	....	59	41
Morris	....	1	....	39	20
Chase	....	1	....	8	11
Butler	....	1	....	46	31
*Cowley [2]	....	1	....	30	27
†Washington	....	19	....	101	131
Clay	....	1	....	40	27
Dickinson	....	3	....	53	47
Marion	....	3	....	99	121
†Republic	....	16	....	97	97
Cloud	....	29	....	187	161
Ottowa [2]	....	....	....	86	55
Saline [2]	....	10	....	78	72
McPherson	....	....	....	59	62
Harvey	....	....	....	5	5
Sedgwick [1]	....	....	....	29	41
*Sumner	....	....	....	30	7
†Jewell	....	....	....	54	35
Mitchell	....	....	....	40	31
Lincoln	....	9	....	179	198
Ellsworth	....	6	....	9	12
Rice	....	....	....	12	7

DANES.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[1]	......	......	......	40	37
Kingman	......	......	......	3	4
*Harper	......	......	......	16	5
†Smith	......	......	......	30	34
Osborne	......	......	......	17	13
Russell	......	......	......	20	19
Barton	......	......	......	6	7
Stafford	......	......	......	13	9
Pratt	......	......	......	4	......
*Barber	......	......	......	10	6
†Phillips	......	......	......	35	40
Rooks	......	......	......	13	13
Ellis	......	3	......	46	25
Rush	......	......	......	4	4
Pawnee	......	......	......	2	......
Edwards	......	......	......	4	5
Kiowa	......	......	......	9	7
*Comanche	......	......	......	1	1
†Norton	......	......	......	20	17
Graham	......	......	......	15	19
Trego	......	......	......	4	1
Ness	......	......	......	......	1
Hodgeman	......	......	......	15	11
Ford	......	......	......	4	2
*Clark	......	......	......	......	......
†Decatur	......	......	......	18	14
Sheridan	......	......	......	6	5
Gove	......	......	......	13	8
Lane	......	......	......	......	......
Scott	......	......	......	......	......
Finney	......	......	......	4	3
Gray	......	......	......	......	......
Haskell	......	......	......	......	......
*Meade	......	......	......	2	1
*Seward	......	......	......	......	......
†Rawlins	......	......	......	40	44
Thomas	......	......	......	37	23
Logan	......	......	......	5	1
Wichita	......	......	......	......	......
Kearney	......	......	......	17	7
Grant	......	......	......	......	......
*Stevens	......	......	......	......	......
†Cheyenne	......	......	......	6	1
Sherman	......	......	......	16	13
Wallace	......	2	......	3	2
Greeley	......	......	......	1	......
Hamilton	......	......	......	5	2
Stanton	......	......	......	......	......
*Morton	......	......	......	......	......
	70	502	1,838	3,136	2,914

FRENCH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	67	46	46	31
‡Atchison [1]	....	67	68	21	13
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	249	139	....	103
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	33	49	105	92
Johnson	....	35	29	6	29
Miami	....	15	15	12	11
Linn	....	4	6	6	8
Bourbon [1]	....	33	18	28	15
Crawford [1]	....	8	57	260	385
*Cherokee [1]	....	7	15	149	203
Jefferson	....	14	18	6	7
Douglas	....	154	61	47	45
Franklin	....	31	41	35	32
Anderson	....	8	2	12	17
Allen	....	17	12	2	16
Neosho	....	24	25	28	18
*Labette	....	19	31	1	31
†Brown	....	15	18	23	23
Jackson	....	2	3	6	9
‡Shawnee	....	48	103	90	82
Osage	....	25	116	150	169
Coffey	....	11	27	26	12
Woodson	....	6	1	5	2
Wilson	....	11	11	19	15
*Montgomery	....	4	11	9	10
†Nemaha	....	45	40	37	24
Pottawatomie	....	69	66	73	42
Wabaunsee	....	12	29	32	18
Lyon [2]	....	6	16	33	29
Greenwood	....	....	22	....	12
ELK	....	....	5	5	5
*Chautauqua	....	....	6	4	2
†Marshall	....	24	45	31	25
Riley	....	4	5	4	5
Geary	....	....	....	....	8
Morris	....	6	16	7	4
Chase	....	14	36	27	16
Butler	....	2	17	12	10
*Cowley [2]	....	2	17	19	8
†Washington	....	9	24	18	16
Clay	....	5	18	12	10
Dickinson	....	6	16	13	6
Marion	....	19	39	47	35
†Republic	....	1	5	9	6
Cloud	....	9	48	51	49
Ottowa [2]	....	11	17	18	6
Saline [2]	....	41	45	52	22
McPherson	....	9	9	11	9
Harvey	....	....	25	39	12
Sedgwick [1]	....	....	31	55	39
*Sumner	....	....	26	23	16
†Jewell	....	3	12	9	5
Mitchell	....	....	19	7	12
Lincoln	....	1	7	122	6
Ellsworth	....	16	8	6	4
Rice	....	....	21	12	10

FRENCH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[2]	....	....	29	56	44
Kingman	....	....	5	2	6
*Harper	....	....	11	2	14
†Smith	....	....	2	1	....
Osborne	....	....	15	8	4
Russell	....	....	6	8	2
Barton	....	....	17	15	13
Stafford	....	....	6	3	2
Pratt	....	....	1	1	1
*Barber	....	....	6	5	13
†Phillips	....	....	3	2	2
Rooks	....	....	3	5	4
Ellis	....	12	5	6	8
Rush	....	....	....	6	....
Pawnee	....	3	6	2	1
Edwards	....	....	3	5	12
Kiowa	....	....	....	5	1
*Comanche	....	....	....	3	4
†Norton	....	....	7	5	....
Graham	....	....	8	6	7
Trego	....	2	6	6	2
Ness	....	....	3	6	1
Hodgeman	....	....	1	....	3
Ford	....	3	13	6	6
*Clark	....	....	....	2	....
†Decatur	....	....	....	4	5
Sheridan	....	....	....	1	3
Gove	....	....	12	15	2
Lane	....	....	....	39	....
Scott	....	....	....	1	....
Finney	....	....	....	6	2
Gray	....	....	....	2	....
Haskell	....	....	....	31	....
*Meade	....	....	....	....	....
*Seward	....	....	1	....	....
†Rawlins	....	....	1	3	1
Thomas	....	....	....	3	4
Logan	....	....	....	7	....
Wichita	....	....	....	....	....
Kearney	....	....	....	17	1
Grant	....	....	....	7	....
*Stevens	....	....	....	3	....
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	....	....
Sherman	....	....	....	5	2
Wallace	....	7	....	4	3
Greeley	....	2	....	2	....
Hamilton	....	....	....	18	....
Stanton	....	....	....	....	....
*Morton	....	....	....	....	....
	509	1,274	1,821	2,236	2,012

WELSH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	See English Table.	See English Table.	4	4
‡Atchison [1]	....			14	10
‡Leavenworth [1]	....			32	23
‡Wyandotte [1]	....			101	108
Johnson	....			2	5
Miami	....			19	20
Linn	....			3	2
Bourbon [1]	....			20	17
Crawford [1]	....			74	76
*Cherokee [1]	....			85	76
Jefferson	....			9	6
Douglas	....			23	18
Franklin	....			19	16
Anderson	....			5	3
Allen	....			4	11
Neosho	....			3	4
*Labette	....			93	69
†Brown	....			23	14
Jackson	....			22	26
‡Shawnee	....			91	87
Osage	....			498	331
Coffey	....			49	60
Woodson	....			4	3
Wilson	....			....	4
*Montgomery	....			17	9
†Nemaha	....			22	12
Pottawatomie	....			25	15
Wabaunsee	....			16	12
Lyon [2]	....			579	454
Greenwood	....			17	9
Elk	....			3	1
*Chautauqua	....			4	2
†Marshall	....			30	41
Riley	....			92	65
Geary	....			4	3
Morris	....			6	11
Chase	....			30	30
Butler	....			9	14
*Cowley [2]	....			27	19
†Washington	....			3	10
Clay	....			29	23
Dickinson	....			6	5
Marion	....			14	13
†Republic	....			18	7
Cloud	....			18	20
Ottowa [2]	....			8	1
Saline [2]	....			8	4
McPherson	....			4	4
Harvey	....			60	53
Sedgwick [1]	....			21	17
*Sumner	....			10	6
†Jewell	....			2	2
Mitchell	....			8	3
Lincoln	....			1	....
Ellsworth	....			1	....
Rice	....			18	5

WELSH.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[3]	....	See English Table.	See English Table.	22	14
Kingman	....			14	4
*Harper	....			14	3
†Smith	....			3	4
Osborne	....			5	3
Russell	....			5	7
Barton	....			8	5
Stafford	....			5	5
Pratt	....			1	1
*Barber	....			....	1
†Phillips	....			7	19
Rooks	....			3	2
Ellis	....			1	1
Rush	....			1	3
Pawnee	....			3	4
Edwards	....			1	1
Kiowa	....			1	1
*Comanche	....			2	1
†Norton	....			....	....
Graham	....			2	5
Trego	....			2	....
Ness	....			8	4
Hodgeman	....			....	....
Ford	....			5	7
*Clark	....			....	....
†Decatur	....			....	....
Sheridan	....			2	2
Gove	....			3	1
Lane	....			9	14
Scott	....			....	....
Finney	....			7	7
Gray	....			4	....
Haskell	....			....	....
*Meade	....			2	1
*Seward	....			1	1
†Rawlins	....			....	1
Thomas	....			1	....
Logan	....			....	3
Wichita	....			1	2
Kearney	....			....	....
Grant	....			....	....
*Stevens	....			....	....
†Cheyenne	....			6	1
Sherman	....			....	1
Wallace	....			24	7
Greeley	....			....	....
Hamilton	....			2	2
Stanton	....			....	3
*Morton	....			....	....
	163	1,020	....	2,488	2,005

CANADIANS (FRENCH).

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan					10
‡Atchison[1]					9
‡Leavenworth[1]					31
‡Wyandotte[1]					58
Johnson					6
Miami					7
Linn					2
Bourbon[1]					8
Crawford[1]					27
*Cherokee[1]					15
Jefferson					7
Douglas					9
Franklin					9
Anderson					7
Allen					9
Neosho					2
*Labette					14
†Brown					5
Jackson					4
‡Shawnee					35
Osage					9
Coffey					9
Woodson					
Wilson					12
*Montgomery					11
†Nemaha					7
Pottawatomie					25
Wabaunsee					6
Lyon[2]					19
Greenwood					1
ELK					5
*Chautauqua					5
†Marshall					28
Riley					12
Geary					17
Morris					3
Chase					1
Butler					16
*Cowley[2]					17
†Washington					48
Clay					67
Dickinson					11
Marion					24
†Republic					8
Cloud					486
Ottowa[3]					10
Saline[3]					25
McPherson					17
Harvey					9
Sedgwick[1]					20
*Sumner					13
†Jewell					12
Mitchell					16
Lincoln					3
Ellsworth					6
Rice					7

CANADIANS (FRENCH).

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno[2]	......	......	......	......	18
Kingman	......	......	......	......	5
*Harper	......	......	......	......	5
†Smith	......	......	......	......	19
Osborne	......	......	......	......	5
Russell	......	......	......	......	2
Barton	......	......	......	......	8
Stafford	......	......	......	......	3
Pratt	......	......	......	......	5
*Barber	......	......	......	......	1
†Phillips	......	......	......	......	8
Rooks	......	......	......	......	79
Ellis	......	......	......	......	1
Rush	......	......	......	......	......
Pawnee	......	......	......	......	3
Edwards	......	......	......	......	1
Kiowa	......	......	......	......	1
*Comanche	......	......	......	......	......
†Norton	......	......	......	......	3
Graham	......	......	......	......	33
Trego	......	......	......	......	1
Ness	......	......	......	......	3
Hodgeman	......	......	......	......	1
Ford	......	......	......	......	3
*Clark	......	......	......	......	1
†Decatur	......	......	......	......	4
Sheridan	......	......	......	......	2
Gove	......	......	......	......	......
Lane	......	......	......	......	......
Scott	......	......	......	......	......
Finney	......	......	......	......	7
Gray	......	......	......	......	......
Haskell	......	......	......	......	......
*Meade	......	......	......	......	......
*Seward	......	......	......	......	......
†Rawlins	......	......	......	......	2
Thomas	......	......	......	......	......
Logan	......	......	......	......	1
Wichita	......	......	......	......	......
Kearney	......	......	......	......	......
Grant	......	......	......	......	......
*Stevens	......	......	......	......	......
†Cheyenne	......	......	......	......	1
Sherman	......	......	......	......	4
Wallace	......	......	......	......	2
Greeley	......	......	......	......	......
Hamilton	......	......	......	......	......
Stanton	......	......	......	......	......
*Morton	......	......	......	......	......
	......	......	......	......	1,485

NORWEGIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	....	....	....	40
‡Atchison [1]	....	....	....	....	57
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	....	....	....	34
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	....	....	....	46
Johnson	....	....	....	....	7
Miami	....	....	....	....	5
Linn	....	....	....	....	....
Bourbon [1]	....	....	....	....	8
Crawford [1]	....	....	....	....	9
*Cherokee [1]	....	....	....	....	7
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	3
Douglas	....	....	....	....	6
Franklin	....	....	....	....	5
Anderson	....	....	....	....	4
Allen	....	....	....	....	4
Neosho	....	....	....	....	....
*Labette	....	....	....	....	6
†Brown	....	....	....	....	228
Jackson	....	....	....	....	2
‡Shawnee	....	....	....	....	45
Osage	....	....	....	....	11
Coffey	....	....	....	....	9
Woodson	....	....	....	....	....
Wilson	....	....	....	....	3
*Montgomery	....	....	....	....	5
†Nemaha	....	....	....	....	6
Pottawatomie	....	....	....	....	7
Wabaunsee	....	....	....	....	12
Lyon [2]	....	....	....	....	13
Greenwood	....	....	....	....	112
Elk	....	....	....	....	3
*Chautauqua	....	....	....	....	6
†Marshall	....	....	....	....	12
Riley	....	....	....	....	16
Geary	....	....	....	....	16
Morris	....	....	....	....	15
Chase	....	....	....	....	9
Butler	....	....	....	....	6
*Cowley [2]	....	....	....	....	11
†Washington	....	....	....	....	9
Clay	....	....	....	....	72
Dickinson	....	....	....	....	6
Marion	....	....	....	....	1
†Republic	....	....	....	....	175
Cloud	....	....	....	....	39
Ottowa [2]	....	....	....	....	7
Saline [2]	....	....	....	....	10
McPherson	....	....	....	....	40
Harvey	....	....	....	....	7
Sedgwick [1]	....	....	....	....	8
*Sumner	....	....	....	....	9
†Jewell	....	....	....	....	108
Mitchell	....	....	....	....	12
Lincoln	....	....	....	....	18
Ellsworth	....	....	....	....	4
Rice	....	....	....	....	8

NORWEGIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno [2]	....	....	....	....	3
Kingman	....	....	....	....	1
*Harper	....	....	....	....	2
†Smith	....	....	....	....	7
Osborne	....	....	....	....	3
Russell	....	....	....	....	5
Barton	....	....	....	....	4
Stafford	....	....	....	....	....
Pratt	....	....	....	....	4
*Barber	....	....	....	....	1
†Phillips	....	....	....	....	9
Rooks	....	....	....	....	....
Ellis	....	....	....	....	2
Rush	....	....	....	....	....
Pawnee	....	....	....	....	7
Edwards	....	....	....	....	15
Kiowa	....	....	....	....	....
*Comanche	....	....	....	....	....
†Norton	....	....	....	....	17
Graham	....	....	....	....	1
Trego	....	....	....	....	1
Ness	....	....	....	....	4
Hodgeman	....	....	....	....	4
Ford	....	....	....	....	2
*Clark	....	....	....	....	....
†Decatur	....	....	....	....	10
Sheridan	....	....	....	....	2
Gove	....	....	....	....	9
Lane	....	....	....	....	1
Scott	....	....	....	....	....
Finney	....	....	....	....	2
Gray	....	....	....	....	....
Haskell	....	....	....	....	....
*Meade	....	....	....	....	....
*Seward	....	....	....	....	....
†Rawlins	....	....	....	....	6
Thomas	....	....	....	....	4
Logan	....	....	....	....	8
Wichita	....	....	....	....	....
Kearney	....	....	....	....	1
Grant	....	....	....	....	....
*Stevens	....	....	....	....	4
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	....	1
Sherman	....	....	....	....	5
Wallace	....	....	....	....	....
Greeley	....	....	....	....	1
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	1
Stanton	....	....	....	....	....
*Morton	....	....	....	....	....
	223	588	1,358	1,786	1,477

ITALIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	....	....	15	13
‡Atchison[1]	....	....	....	21	13
‡Leavenworth[1]	....	....	....	47	56
‡Wyandotte[1]	....	....	....	15	16
Johnson	....	....	....	1	....
Miami	....	....	....	2	1
Linn	....	....	....	....	....
Bourbon[1]	....	....	....	5	....
Crawford[1]	....	....	....	98	541
*Cherokee[1]	....	....	....	63	160
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	....
Douglas	....	....	....	3	1
Franklin	....	....	....	....	2
Anderson	....	....	....	....	....
Allen	....	....	....	....	1
Neosho	....	....	....	....	1
*Labette	....	....	....	1	....
†Brown	....	....	....	2	2
Jackson	....	....	....	11	4
‡Shawnee	....	....	....	17	5
Osage	....	....	....	212	113
Coffey	....	....	....	8	....
Woodson	....	....	....	....	....
Wilson	....	....	....	1	....
*Montgomery	....	....	....	3	2
†Nemaha	....	....	....	....	....
Pottawatomie	....	....	....	....	1
Wabaunsee	....	....	....	1	1
Lyon[2]	....	....	....	6	4
Greenwood	....	....	....	....	1
ELK	....	....	....	....	....
*Chautauqua	....	....	....	....	....
†Marshall	....	....	....	3	1
Riley	....	....	....	....	....
Geary	....	....	....	1	1
Morris	....	....	....	1	....
Chase	....	....	....	2	1
Butler	....	....	....	6	5
*Cowley[2]	....	....	....	3	3
†Washington	....	....	....	1	1
Clay	....	....	....	....	....
Dickinson	....	....	....	11	....
Marion	....	....	....	1	....
†Republic	....	....	....	2	....
Cloud	....	....	....	4	1
Ottowa[2]	....	....	....	1	1
Saline[2]	....	....	....	....	....
McPherson	....	....	....	....	1
Harvey	....	....	....	....	1
Sedgwick[1]	....	....	....	13	14
*Sumner	....	....	....	2	....
†Jewell	....	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....
Ellsworth	....	....	....	....	....
Rice	....	....	....	....	....

ITALIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno [2]					
Kingman	......	......	......	4	1
*Harper	......	......	......	......	......
†Smith	......	......	......	......	......
Osborne	......	......	......	......	......
Russell	......	......	......	......	......
Barton	......	......	......	1	......
Stafford	......	......	......	......	......
Pratt	......	......	......	......	......
*Barber	......	......	......	......	......
†Phillips	......	......	......	4	......
Rooks	......	......	......	......	......
Ellis	......	......	......	......	......
Rush	......	......	......	1	......
Pawnee	......	......	......	......	......
Edwards	......	......	......	......	......
Kiowa	......	......	......	......	......
*Comanche	......	......	......	1	......
†Norton	......	......	......	......	......
Graham	......	......	......	......	......
Trego	......	......	......	3	2
Ness	......	......	......	......	......
Hodgeman	......	......	......	......	......
Ford	......	......	......	......	......
*Clark	......	......	......	......	7
†Decatur	......	......	......	......	......
Sheridan	......	......	......	1	......
Gove	......	......	......	2	......
Lane	......	......	......	......	......
Scott	......	......	......	......	......
Finney	......	......	......	......	......
Gray	......	......	......	......	......
Haskell	......	......	......	......	......
*Meade	......	......	......	......	......
*Seward	......	......	......	1	......
†Rawlins	......	......	......	......	......
Thomas	......	......	......	5	1
Logan	......	......	......	1	1
Wichita	......	......	......	......	......
Kearney	......	......	......	......	......
Grant	......	......	......	......	......
*Stevens	......	......	......	......	......
†Cheyenne	......	......	......	......	......
Sherman	......	......	......	2	2
Wallace	......	......	......	......	......
Greeley	......	......	......	......	......
Hamilton	......	......	......	......	......
Stanton	......	......	......	7	4
*Morton	......	......	......	......	......
	15	55	167	616	987

BELGIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	....	....	15	9
‡Atchison[1]	....	....	....	12	9
‡Leavenworth[1]	....	....	....	16	20
‡Wyandotte[1]	....	....	....	84	112
Johnson					
Miami	....	....	....	4	1
Linn	....	....	....	....	....
Bourbon[1]	....	....	....	3	....
Crawford[1]	....	....	....	116	199
*Cherokee[1]	....	....	....	95	209
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	4
Douglas	....	....	....	9	4
Franklin	....	....	....	....	1
Anderson	....	....	....	7	5
Allen	....	....	....	....	14
Neosho	....	....	....	14	6
*Labette	....	....	....	3	3
†Brown	....	....	....	12	3
Jackson	....	....	....	....	....
‡Shawnee[1]	....	....	....	35	19
Osage	....	....	....	45	16
Coffey	....	....	....	2	....
Woodson	....	....	....	....	....
Wilson	....	....	....	....	....
*Montgomery	....	....	....	1	2
†Nemaha	....	....	....	3	3
Pottawatomie	....	....	....	38	44
Wabaunsee	....	....	....	9	19
Lyon[2]	....	....	....	1	5
Greenwood	....	....	....	2	2
ELK	....	....	....	....	....
*Chautauqua	....	....	....	....	1
†Marshall	....	....	....	2	2
Riley	....	....	....	....	1
Geary	....	....	....	3	1
Morris	....	....	....	1	....
Chase	....	....	....	2	4
Butler	....	....	....	3	2
*Cowley[2]	....	....	....	4	....
†Washington	....	....	....	1	2
Clay	....	....	....	3	3
Dickinson	....	....	....	5	3
Marion	....	....	....	27	23
†Republic	....	....	....	4	1
Cloud	....	....	....	49	74
Ottowa[2]	....	....	....	6	5
Saline[2]	....	....	....	39	29
McPherson	....	....	....	2	....
Harvey	....	....	....	1	....
Sedgwick[1]	....	....	....	14	10
*Sumner	....	....	....	....	....
†Jewell	....	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	....	....	....	5	14
Lincoln	....	....	....	....	1
Ellsworth	....	....	....	2	....
Rice	....	....	....	1	2

BELGIANS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno *					
Kingman					3
*Harper				1	1
†Smith				1	
Osborne					1
Russell					
Barton					
Stafford					1
Pratt					
*Barber					
†Phillips					
Rooks				2	2
Ellis				1	1
Rush				1	
Pawnee				3	1
Edwards				1	
Kiowa					
*Comanche					
†Norton					
Graham				10	8
Trego				5	3
Ness					
Hodgeman					
Ford				33	5
*Clark					1
†Decatur					
Sheridan				2	1
Gove					
Lane					
Scott					
Finney					
Gray				2	1
Haskell					
*Meade				1	
*Seward				8	5
†Rawlins					
Thomas					
Logan					
Wichita					
Kearney					
Grant					
*Stevens					
†Cheyenne					
Sherman					
Wallace				3	2
Greeley					
Hamilton				2	
Stanton					1
*Morton					
	52	199	432	808	985

HOLLANDERS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan	....	10	....	3	5
‡Atchison [1]	....	92	....	37	40
‡Leavenworth [1]	....	52	....	51	42
‡Wyandotte [1]	....	3	....	32	35
Johnson	....	10	....	7	7
Miami	....	6	....	2	1
Linn	....	5	....	2	1
Bourbon [1]	....	3	....	2	1
Crawford [1]	....	1	....	5	2
*Cherokee [1]	....	2	....	6	3
Jefferson	....	....	....	5	3
Douglas	....	10	....	20	18
Franklin	....	4	....	5	5
Anderson	....	1	....	3	4
Allen	....	9	....	1	2
Neosho	....	2	....	1	6
*Labette	....	2	....	8	2
†Brown	....	5	....	5	1
Jackson	....	....	....	3	1
‡Shawnee	....	2	....	18	17
Osage	....	3	....	14	8
Coffey	....	6	....	2	....
Woodson	....	....	....	3	3
Wilson	....	1	....	4	5
*Montgomery	....	2	....	3	....
†Nemaha	....	8	....	8	1
Pottawatomie	....	6	....	22	16
Wabaunsee	....	....	....	5	3
Lyon [3]	....	3	....	11	10
Greenwood	....	....	....	5	1
Elk	....	....	....	2	1
*Chautauqua	....	....	....	....	1
†Marshall	....	8	....	20	5
Riley	....	....	....	1	....
Geary	....	....	....	5	6
Morris	....	....	....	....	....
Chase	....	....	....	....	....
Butler	....	....	....	11	5
*Cowley [2]	....	....	....	1	2
†Washington	....	....	....	7	3
Clay	....	1	....	5	7
Dickinson	....	....	....	8	7
Marion	....	....	....	20	18
†Republic	....	....	....	2	1
Cloud	....	....	....	4	....
Ottowa [2]	....	12	....	10	2
Saline [2]	....	9	....	5	5
McPherson	....	....	....	12	2
Harvey	....	....	....	4	....
Sedgwick [1]	....	....	....	6	13
*Sumner	....	....	....	6	3
†Jewell	....	....	....	57	52
Mitchell	....	....	....	28	17
Lincoln	....	8	....	1	1
Ellsworth	....	3	....	4	1
Rice	....	....	....	12	12

HOLLANDERS.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno*	....	....	....	1	....
Kingman	....	....	....	14	5
*Harper	....	....	....	1	1
†Smith	....	....	....	53	58
Osborne	....	....	....	12	17
Russell	....	1	....	1	....
Barton	....	....	....	7	3
Stafford	....	....	....	12	7
Pratt	....	....	....	1	....
*Barber	....	....	....	1	....
†Phillips	....	....	....	187	307
Rooks	....	....	....	16	4
Ellis	....	2	....	2	4
Rush	....	....	....	1	1
Pawnee	....	1	....	1	2
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....
Kiowa	....	....	....	....	2
*Comanche	....	....	....	....	....
†Norton	....	....	....	8	36
Graham	....	....	....	11	....
Trego	....	....	....	1	....
Ness	....	....	....	....	....
Hodgeman	....	....	....	....	....
Ford	....	6	....	....	3
*Clark	....	....	....	4	....
†Decatur	....	....	....	10	6
Sheridan	....	....	....	5	3
Gove	....	....	....	5	4
Lane	....	....	....	....	....
Scott	....	....	....	....	....
Finney	....	....	....	1	....
Gray	....	....	....	....	....
Haskell	....	....	....	....	....
*Meade	....	....	....	....	....
*Seward	....	....	....	....	....
†Rawlins	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	....	....	....	1	3
Logan	....	....	....	3	1
Wichita	....	....	....	1	....
Kearney	....	....	....	....	....
Grant	....	....	....	....	....
*Stevens	....	....	....	....	....
†Cheyenne	....	....	....	1	....
Sherman	....	....	....	2	....
Wallace	....	....	....	....	....
Greeley	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	....	1	....
Stanton	....	....	....	....	....
*Morton	....	....	....	....	....
	45	300	749	872	875

POLES.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
§Doniphan					1
‡Atchison [1]				2	4
‡Leavenworth [1]				37	145
‡Wyandotte [1]				59	116
Johnson					3
Miami				2	1
Linn					
Bourbon [1]				1	
Crawford [1]				8	17
*Cherokee [1]				2	12
Jefferson				2	
Douglas					2
Franklin					
Anderson					4
Allen					25
Neosho				3	
*Labette				1	
†Brown					
Jackson					1
‡Shawnee				23	14
Osage					
Coffey					
Woodson					1
Wilson					
*Montgomery					1
†Nemaha				9	
Pottawatomie					1
Wabaunsee				3	3
Lyon [2]				9	1
Greenwood					1
ELK					
*Chautauqua					
†Marshall					4
Riley				3	
Geary				1	
Morris					
Chase				1	
Butler				1	3
*Cowley [2]				1	1
†Washington					4
Clay				1	2
Dickinson				1	1
Marion				64	229
†Republic				28	13
Cloud				1	1
Ottowa [2]					
Saline [2]				2	4
McPherson				12	17
Harvey				21	25
Sedgwick [1]				3	3
*Sumner					2
†Jewell					
Mitchell				2	
Lincoln				4	
Ellsworth					
Rice					1

POLES.

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reno [3]				7	12
Kingman				6	
*Harper					
†Smith				2	1
Osborne					
Russell				32	2
Barton				3	7
Stafford					
Pratt					
*Barber				1	3
†Phillips				26	11
Rooks					
Ellis				4	8
Rush					4
Pawnee					
Edwards					2
Kiowa					1
*Comanche					
†Norton				1	
Graham					
Trego					
Ness					
Hodgeman					
Ford					2
*Clark					
†Decatur					3
Sheridan					
Gove					1
Lane					
Scott					
Finney					
Gray					
Haskell					
*Meade					
*Seward					
†Rawlins				4	4
Thomas					
Logan					
Wichita					1
Kearney					
Grant					
*Stevens					
†Cheyenne					
Sherman					
Wallace					
Greeley				1	
Hamilton					
Stanton					
*Morton					
	69	169	1,200	394	751

VITA.

The writer was born near Springfield, in Clark County, Ohio, in 1873. He received his primary education in rural schools and in the Preparatory Department of Wittenberg College; entered Wittenberg College in 1892, entered Ohio Wesleyan University in 1896, and was graduated from the latter with the degree of A. B. in 1897. The academic year 1897-98 was spent in study in the School of Political Science, Columbia University. During 1898-99 he was an instructor in the High School, Brandt, Ohio. In 1899 he became professor of Economics, Sociology, and History in Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, Kansas, and continued as such until the close of the academic year in 1901. As a President's University Scholar in Sociology he resumed his post-graduate work at Columbia University in Sociology, Economics and American History in 1901. During this year he was a resident worker of the University Settlement, New York City. The year 1902-03 was spent in work upon this dissertation, in travel in Europe, and in attendance at lectures in the College de France, University of Paris. Upon his return to America in 1902, he became Head of the Guild House Social Settlement, Columbus, Ohio, which position he now holds. During the year 1903-04 he was temporary instructor in the Department of Economics and Sociology, Ohio State University. He is Secretary of the Ohio Child Labor Committee, a member of the American Economic Association and of the American Sociological Society. He has written "Trades Unions and the Settlement," University Settlement Studies, 1901, and "The Work of the First Neighborhood Guild," 1905. He has made the following investigations:

Tenement Life in Brooklyn, New York.
Housing and Sanitary Conditions, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Social Life of Kansas.
Social Amusements of Wage Earners, Columbus, Ohio.
Child Labor in Ohio.